THE MINERS' ADVOCATE.

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THE MINERS' ADVOCATE

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THE BRIGHT SIDE.

"I COUNT ONLY THE HOURS THAT SHINE."—*Inscription on a Sun Dial.*

I see a light in every thing,
I know not if it's there,
Or if my pleased imagining
Makes everything so fair,
And adding no philosopher
It matters not a whit,
Whether the beauty of the stars
Reside in me or it.

So long as I can see the light
And revel in its beam,
I care not if an Anchorite
Can prove it all a dream!
So long as I can see a smile
And feel it warms me too,
It answers just as well the while
As if it all were true.

Let others reason and explain—
With faces long and sad—
How all that's bright is "false and vain,"
And all that's pleasing bad.
In such refined philosophies
My soul can take no part—
It seems all falsehood to my eyes,
All treason to my heart.

And yet I do not quite forget
Earth's glories soon are past,
And that the brightest day may set
In angry clouds at last.
But—while it shines—I must, I will
Reciprocate the glow,
Sufficient unto me the ills
That on life's surface grow.

"*I only want the hours that shine,*"
All others go for blanks—
At darkness I would ne'er repine,
But *for the light* give thanks.
'Tis thus the birds and flowers obey
Their instinct for the light
Breathing out songs and sweets all day,
But hushed and closed at night!

TOO POSITIVE BY HALF;

OR,

HOW UNCLE WILLOUGHBY LOST HIS WALLET.

My Uncle Willoughby was, emphatically, a positive man. When he related anything, however incredible it might appear, the very spirit of positiveness, accompanied its expression, and carried with it a query to the propriety of doubting his word. This habit involved him in numerous difficulties, and was a source of constant anxiety to his family.

One circumstance happened, in consequence of this failing many years ago, which came very near terminating unpleasantly and seriously to one of the parties.

Uncle Willoughby had one day called into the office of the Justice of the Peace for his township, to pay an unfortunate security bond which had been left there for collection. He had supplied his pocket wallet from his well furnished "till," to meet the unjust demand, as he termed it, and had placed the treasure in one of his capacious pockets Thus equipped, he stood before the minister of the law, prepared to act as provided for in such cases, by statute.

"Good morning, squire," said my uncle as he entered and took a proffered chair near to the man of forms. "I've come this morning to settle that matter of security, which is in your hands for collection—a rascally piece of business, squire."

"It is rather hard, Mr. Willoughby," answered Squire Brown; yet I think it could not have fallen into abler hands. The sum is but a trifle you know; and—"

"No such thing! 'tis no trifle, sir, to be robbed of a large or small amount!" interrupted my uncle, in his positive way.

"With this difference," remarked the squire, "that it was done by your own consent."

"You know something about law—or ought to—for it is your business," replied my uncle; "but, sir, allow me to say, you have a very queer idea of justice, and, while I think of it, you had better come at once to business."

"Well, Mr. Willoughby, just as you please. I believe the amount due Johnson from you is—"

"No thing!" he again interrupted; "I don't owe Johnson one farthing, nor any other man. amount which law jugglery takes from me not due Johnson from me—it is to be paid for that worthless scapegrace, Burnet, by me."'

"Very ell, just as you please," continued the squire. "The amount with costs accruing on the settlement of the business. is just two hundred and twenty-five dollars."

"This is too outrageous, squire, but I s'pose it must be paid. Just fix the papers legally—do you understand? I don't pay this money over again."

as but one person in the room all esides my uncle and the squire—a by the name of Warner. He was o bore an excellent character. and ised in the neighborhood by an old by the name of Runyan. About y uncle proposed drawing up the apers for signature, in the final ad- he difficulty, Warner left the room. have been nothing remarkable in t that immediately afterwards hand in the before mentioned he wallet that had never failneed, when lo! the all impormissing.

ied and various pockets were inside out, but not a sight of be had. Where could it be? e taken it? Warner had sev- ed upon the old man's chair, the statute on the subject of uncle now recollected that at Varner's hand upon his pock- e was positive Warner, had ey, and entered complaint e form.

ment the constable entered, ws put into his hands for the ry Varner, who was charged a wallet from Mr. Willoughby's t, containing three hundred dolbtes.

r denied the charge, and asser- in the most earnest and truth- earch was made but nothing im to excite suspicion. This dose for poor Warner; he was engaged to a daughter of Mr. Willoughby; his position could not well be more embarrassing. Mr. W. was very positive he had taken the money—he had sworn to this. If it went to trial he would, very probably be thrown into prison, for he had no way of proving himself innocent of the charge. If by some stray chance he should be cleared, Willoughby would ever believe he had taken the money, and in either case he would be denied the happiness of marrying his daughter.

From the evidence in the case, the Squire felt himself called upon to bind Warner over for his appearance at court. There was now but one alternative from prison—bail. Who would go his bail? He was conscious of his innocence and rectitude of life, but could he prevail on his friends to believe it, under the circumstances of strong suspicion in which he was placed? This was the question, and the only hope left in him was his old friend, Col. Runyan. If he failed there his resources were at an end.

The colonel was, at the reqest of Warner, sent for; when after consulting together a short time, the old man rather reluctantly consented to "go his bail."

"Now, Warner," said he, "you may be guilty—how do I know? and you may take the 'slip,' and leave me the bag to hold. We hardly know who to trust now-a-days."

"Well, colonel, I thought you knew me better; I would sooner rot in jail than accept such a favor from a man who doubts me."

"I don exactly doubt you, Warner; but then a boy don't know what might happen. You was always strictly honest with me, but you must admit that affairs look a little strange just now."

"I will go that young man's bail," said an old gentleman in the crowd.

"No," returned the colonel; "I will bail him myself; I am satisfied of his innocence, and he shan't go to jail if I can keep him out."

Warner was set at liberty.

"How do you know Warner is innocent, colonel?" said one of his neighbors, who bore a head about as square rigged as a bank note.

"Why, I believe he is," returned the colonel.

"I once raised a boy," continued the man, not seeming to notice the colonel's words. "whom I would at one time have trusted with my life; that boy is now in the Kentucky State Prison—went there on point blank evidence."

"No doubt this state of things was brought about by the way the boy was brought up—from the example set before him!" said the old gentleman, in an under tone, to the man who had offered to bail Warner.

"Well, neighbor," again replied the colonel, "it is hard to tell who to trust now-a-days.—If I had it to do over again I'd refuse bail—indeed, I've now a notion to withdraw it."

"You are in for it now, old fellow," said a pettifogger in the crowd; the law, sir, will hold you to it."

"Then I s'pose I must stand it," said Runyan; "but I'll never let a little womanly sympathy fool me again. My money's gone, I reckon."

In the meantime, some of my uncle's friends began to question him closely about the wallet, but in his positive way, he repeated over again his story about the theft in the same vehement style.

"You may be wrong, after all, neighbor Willoughby," said an old acquaintance of his, "and you would feel very bad, after you had ruined the character and blasted the prospects of young Warner, if you became convinced that he did not take your money. It might then be too late to make reparation."

"Tut, tut!" responded my uncle; "no such thing, sir! I know he must have taken my money; who else could have taken it? No one was near me but Warner, and I know, sir, I had the money when I entered the office."

"Yes, that may be, and you may have dropped it; or it may have remained concealed about your person somewhere."

"Well, I am satified; but to please you—remember, to please you—I will go in the office and search completely. Come on!" and the party retired to a back room of the Justice's office, and Mr. W. removed his coat, vest and pants; but no money was found.

"S'pose you take off your boots," said one of the bystanders.

One boot was removed, and as it disclosed no treasure save a good sized foot, the old man gave a look of positive assurance around the room; the remaining boot was displaced, when lo! the stolen wallet dropped upon the floor!

You may imagine the excitement which followed this discovery. Warner was released amid the shouts of the multitude, and the whole proceeding reversed. As soon as Col. Runyan was assured of Warner's innocence, he approached him and congratulated him upon his speedy and unlooked for liberation, adding, that he "never for a moment doubted his innocence."

My uncle, who was at the bottom a good-hearted man, now truly desired the pardon of young Warner, and determined never to be positive again while he lived. More than this, and by way of making reparation as complete as possible, he would give him his daughter's hand in marriage, for he knew he had her heart already.

Soon after this strange event, Warner married my cousin, Kate Willoughby, and—but the other day I heard him relating to a group of little ones around him, how their grandpa had lost his wallet!

KATY COWSLIP'S FANCIES.—I have always said it, women are the oddest creatures; men can't hold a candle to them. They are always doing something or other out of the way to torment their nerves—eternally bringing out some new crotchet to go partially insane upon. A baby used to be their legitimate hobby before Women's Rights Conventions were heard of: but they have repudiated babies as men have slow traveling; they want a railroad order of excitement, and they now have hit it. Their strong weakness used to be French poodles; after that Berlins, after that wool-hairy foreigners, then came Bloomeriana, now it is Spiritual Rappings. If the old gentleman in black had racked his head for six months to invent a round gar e couldn't have got out anything so beaut riginal as the Rappings; so delight erious; such a very pleasant half h l kind of doctrine. Teriffically ent o be sure! So cheerful to know that me you can lay on the table the immaterial corporations of defunct mothers, fathers, husbands, wives, sisters, brothers, children, sweethearts, friends, and be able to trot them out for the edification of a select ring of friends. I am not irreverent, I believe myself to hold as respectful thought of the dark hereafter, as the next on. I repeat I am not irreverent, but I verily believe that if the devil could be prevailed upon to open a tabular correspondence, it would be a high source of gratification to many I know of; and I further believe, that if some of the writing mediums could procure a fac-simile of his autograph, a fortune could be made by copy-righting it and publishing an unlimited number of copies for albums, and rare collections. Spirits, indeed! There, don't attempt to convince me; I won't allow my ears and eyes to be pestered with any such magnetic, clairvoyant nonsense. You girls, who meet at night to bruise your knuckles on hard mahogany, tilt up tables on all fours, and scribble on foolscap, would be much better employed at home setting your curls at the young fellows coming round you, all in a high fever to pay your board for life, or in looking after your brother's socks and the loose buttons on his shirts, and in mending up and fixing your own things—and they want it bad enough, I'll be bound; I know mine do, if I let them go for a month or so. And you, married women, who are running after the spirits, you ought to know better, and don't; you, too, instead of gadding about with your hearts bursting with morbid curiosity, should be patching up your children's clothes, and making something warm to keep the winter wind out of their young, tender bones; and keeping your husband company across the fire-place, cozy and chatty, after his day's work. There are a thousand ways in which you can make yourself useful and happy, and avoid the danger of growing wretched, or going mad about something which you will never understand. As for the men, I have nothing to do with them in this matter. Communicating with spirits is no new doctrine to them; they are used to it. "Fools rush in where angels fear to tread," and I leave them to go to destruction in their own road. When I have one of my own to deal with, I'll make him a model husband, and train him properly in the way he should walk in this world; he shan't have anything to do with spirits until he becomes one himself. Girls, cut the spirits dead, and look ahead for a house and lot. Wives, let the spirit of domestic happiness and the spirit of grace be your seeking.

HOW TO CURE FITS.—Wives will sometimes act oddly, as well as husbands. The only way to get along smoothly and quietly in life, is for each to try and make the burden of the other as light and pleasant as possible. The following story illustrates the method of cure resorted to by a husband, who happened to have a hysterical wife:

A fine town lady was married to a country gentleman of ancient decent, in one of the counties of Great Britain, who had good humor to a weakness, and was that sort of person, of whom it is said, he is no man's enemy but his own; one, who had too much tenderness of soul to have any authority with his wife; and she, too little sense to give him any authority, for that reason.

His kind wife observed this temper in him, and made proper use of it. But knowing it was beneath a gentlewoman to wrangle, she resolved upon an expedient to save decorum, and win her dear to her point at the same time.

She therefore took upon her to govern him by falling into fits whenever she was repulsed in a request, or contradicted in a discourse. It was a fish day, when, in the midst of her husband's good humor at table, she bethought herself to try her project.

She made signs that she had swallowed a bone. The man grew pale as ashes, and ran to her assistance, calling for drink.

"No, my dear," said she, recovering, "it is down, do not be frightened."

This accident betrayed his fondness enough. The next day she complained—a lady's chariot, whose husband had not half his estate, had a crane-neck, and hung with twice the air that hers did. He answered:

Madam, you know my income; you know I have lost two coach-horses this spring—" down she fell.

"Hartshorn! Betty, Susan, Alice, throw water in her face."

With much care and pains, she was at last brought to herself, and the vehicle in which she visited, was amended in the nicest manner to prevent relapses: but they frequently happened during that husband's whole life, which he had the good fortune to end in a few years after.

The disconsolate widow soon pitched upon a very agreeable successor, whom she very prudently designed to govern by the same method. This man knew her little arts, and resolved to break through all tenderness, and be absolute master as soon as occasion offered.

One day it happened that a discourse arose about furniture; he was very glad of the occasion, and fell into an invective against china, protesting, that he "would never let five pounds more of his money be laid out that way as long as he breathed." She immediately fainted.

He starts up as amazed, and calls for help. The maids run to the closet. He chafes her face, bends her forward, and beats the palms of her hands; her convulsions increase; and down she stumbles on the floor, where she lies quite dead, in spite of what the whole family, from the nursery to the kitchen, could do for her relief.

While every servant was there helping or lamenting their mistress, he, fixing his cheek to hers, seemed to be following in a trance of sorrow—but secretly whispers her,

"My dear, this will never do; what is within my power and fortune you may always command; but none of your artifices; you are quite in other hands than those you passed these prety passions upon."

This made her almost in the condition she pretended; her convulsions now came thicker, nor was she to be held down. The kind man doubles his care, helps the servants to throw water in her face by full quarts; and when the sinking part of the fit came again, he said,

"Well, my dear, I applaud your actions; but I must take my leave of you till you are more sincere with me; farewell forever; you shall always know where to hear of me, and want for nothing."

With that he ordered her maids to keep plying her with hartshorn, while he went for a physican; he was scarce at the stair head, when she followed, and pulling him into a closet, thanked him for a cure, which was so absolute, that she gave me this relation herself, to be communicated for the benefit of all the voluntary invalids of her sex.—Leigh Hunt's Book for a Corner.

MEAGHER'S LECTURES.—We find extracts from the last glowing effort of this magnificent orator, going the rounds of the press, and among them his apostrophe on gold, which is too noble to be lost, although not at all superior to other portions of the address:

Gold, which has caused many a brain to ache, has blistered many a hand, has broken many a noble heart, has wounded many a soaring soul, and clinging to it, has brought it to the dust; gold, which has bought the integrity of statesmen, and led his wisdom captive; gold, which has silenced the tongue of the orator, and bought the luscious flatteries of the poet; gold for which, in the gay saloons of fashion, many a fair and noble girl has plighted the vow which consigned her life to bitterness, and locked upon her radiant neck the snake which swells her veins with venom; gold, which has stolen into the councils of the struggling nation, has bred dissension among her chiefs, has broken the seal of her most sacred secrets, has forced the gates of her strongest citadels, has bought the evidence which hurried her apostles to the scaffold, has bought the evidence which made over her inheritance to others and her glory to a strange people; gold, which has led the traitor to the garden, and with a kiss betrayed the Redeemer of the world; gold, which in so many shapes has stepped with a stealthy tread or rioted amongst men—which has been the fever, the madness, the despair—has been in turns and in quick succession, the spy, the swindler, the perjurer, the assassin, the foe of innocence, the blight of beauty, the bane of genius; gold has become the fountain of life, and joy and freedom—the serpent has been transformed into a blossomed wand; Lucifer has become the morning star. To you, the citizens of America, it must be pleasing indeed, to behold a new republic rising up to share with you the labors and the glories of a future, before which the conceit of the old world shall be humbled, and in the light of which humanity shall grow strong.

DRIVING OFF THE FOG.—On a late trip of the steamer Express, round from Nashville, she was detained several hours by fog. Capt. McComas, anxious to get along, did not stop his boat, but kept her cautiously moving forward, having both eyes wide open for any obstacle. Passing to the stern of the boat to take an observation, he was met by a passenger, who said to him—

"Captain, why don't you drive off the fog?"

"Just the thing I should like to have you tell me how to do."

"Come into the cabin, and I'll tell you how an old German friend of mine once did it."

In a few minutes afterwards, they were comfortably seated in the cabin, when the passenger commenced by saying—

"I shall expect you will believe it, and of course try the experiment."

In the rich valley of the Mohawk, there is a quiet little village called Spraker's Basin.—Not many years ago, and before there was such a thing as a railroad in the State of New York, the veritable Mr. Spraker, the patriarch and founder of Spraker's Basin, was keeping a tavern a mile or so from the village, upon the thoroughfare known as Johnstown road.—Sprakers's, as it is generally called, was in early times the great rendezvous for the Mekawk farmers, while journeying to Albany with their wheat, and of the Jefferson and Lewis county drovers. Now and then a New York merchant, on his trip to the Northern settlements, was to be seen before the great wood fire in Spraker's tavern. This class of travelers were held in much respect by old Spraker and the honest Dutch farmers, on the river. One of this class accosted the old man on the porch, one foggy morning—

"Mr. Spraker, do you have much of this sort of weather, down here in this valley?"

"Oh, yah, put we don't mind it, Mr. Stewart, I has a way of triving it off. 'Ish no matter at all, tish fog."

"How's that, Mr. Spraker, I should like to know the process of driving off a fog."

"Well, I will tell you, I takes a tram, and goes out and feeds te pigs, ant if te fog tont go off putty soon, I takes anoder tram, and den I goes out and fodders te cattle, and if te fog aint gone py tis time, I takes anoder tram, and den I goes out ant chops wood like dunder, and if te fog tont go py tis time, I takes anoder tram, and so on, Mr. Stewart, I keeps a doin' till de fog all goes away."

"Well, upon my word, Mr. Spraker, this is a novel mode of getting clear of a fog. How many drams did you ever take of a morning, before you succeeded in driving off the fog?"

"Let me see, about two years ago, I tink I had to take about twenty drams, but it was a tam foggy morning."

A RAT STORY IN RHYME.—Once as I lay in bed I heard a light slow tread, which quickly through me sped a sudden fear. I know not how, or why, as slumbering heavily, that sound mysteriously fell on my ear. The tread was soft, and light, yet froze my blood with fright, on that eventful night. I could not sleep.—The sound fell on my ear, low yet distict and clear: as ominous and drear—fearfully and deep. And now I strained my sight, peered deep into the night, in hopes to see my sprite; but all was dark. The darkness was profound, throwing a pall around: and naught, save that one sound, I heard. But hark! I hear a sudden tap—a fearful ominous rap, upon an ancient map, against the wall. No breeze the canvass shook, and vainly did I look into the fearful nook, to see it fall. It hung against the wall: it rattled not at all: it did not stir, or fall; not even move. My hair stood up—I spoke: the fearful silence broke. Fear did my utterance choke. I did not love to pray, had never prayed. Yet something must be said, for silence only weighed upon my heart; I tried to pray, and yet, my prayer I did forget, and as the alphabet I knew, in part; I said it. On a chair, the spirit of the air rapped, when I came to R, and so, at that, I went on still, to see what the effect would be—it rapped at A and T; thus spelling RAT! My case began to mend; sweet Hope became my friend; my hair which stood on end from very fear, whom first that chilling rap, that wild mysterious tap, upon that ancient map, fell on my ear, so ominous and dread, suggestive of the dead, that I trembled in my bed, lay smoothly down. It had before stuck out, and kept my head about a foot, (I do not doubt,) from off my round white pillow. Like my rhyme, my anger rose sublime in a very little time. I clutched a boot firmly in my right hand, then drew a pistol, and with gesture of command, prepared to throw, or shoot. I fearlessly said 'scat'—I threw my boot and hat—annihilated the rat—squashed him I think! I then lay down in bed, composed to rest my head, my fear entirely fled—slept like a pink!

Olympus.

SAFETY SHIPS.—A correspondent of the Scientific American makes the following suggestion:

"Safety-ships have been constructed in England divided into water tight compartments. A variety of other plans have been suggested at different times, some of which are good.—Would it not be sufficient to place under the decks and between the beams, tubes or compartments of India rubber or gutta purcha, connected with numerous pumps on deck, which might be inflated at a moment of danger so as to support the ship with ease? These tubes or compartments can be made to lie close against the ceilings, and be kept there by pieces of wood, pressed by a spring, which would give by pressure from within. The whole contrivance is simple, in no way inconvenient, might be ornamental, and of but little expense. How much more consoling to inflate these tubes (one half of which ought to be made sufficient to support the whole vessel,) than to set to work in anxiety and doubt, amounting to despair, to keep the water out of a leaking, sinking ship."

☞ Not a little yellow-plushy is the following extraordinary letter, purporting to have been found in a bottle, on a voyage from San Francisco to N. York. It is the last communication from a fond lover at sea to his inamorata at home:

"MY DARLIN' JULIA—We are goin' down! At least, so the fust mate informs me, to do up my Little choars before the Fatal stroke ends my karear on earth. I feel very quear, having et no breakfast, and my supper having gone the rong wa. The waves is rollin mounting hi, and our dyln' stuard advises pork and molasses tied to a string; no—a string tied to the molassess, and the pork pared an; no a stooard tied to a pork—well, never mind. I feel very sad. I should like to take mi hat and go ashore. The Captain is very kind-hearted, and I am so soft-shelled stommick'd that he is always ordering me below, and I feel constantly like coming up. Oh! if I was ashoar, I never would come to sea again—never, never, NEVER!

"Just to plage me, they've bin and salted orl the water. The morning I were sick to my stummick, and undertook to get a drink. F! you've no idear how salt it was. I arsked the mait wot the corse was and he said that it were on account of all the pork barrels having leaked.

"There, now we're agoin'! I heare the capting say to a large colored gen'lman. You'd better light the lamps afore you go down—and I can feel it, to. The ship is pitching, and the salors is a doin' up the sales to take 'em ashore; they can swim—what can I do? I ain't used to the Khmete, and the worter is so damp that it come into my bunk last night. All you'll ever know about me will be this ere Bottel, and that you can't rely upon ever gitting it is very sartain, the whales is so thick in this longitude.

* * * "There,! we're going down! Now I must seal the bot—' * * *

The rest was unintelligible.

THE HEART'S FLOWERS.

The human heart is like a garden hedged with thorns. You must pass through the difficult enclosure before you can pluck its blossoms. As one will take most pains to secure a violet that flourishes in a dangerous place—for we are naturally fond of hazard, and prize the treasure by its cost—so the fair growths of the heart, when gained after much seeking, become of exceeding value. They are worth striving after—for where are the flowers with tints so exquisite, with odors so transporting, as those which shoot from the rich soil of the human bosom.

It is proper that each one should cultivate his own domains. He who neglects his household is worse than an infidel—and he who neglects his land shall come to want. But we may bestow all necessary attention upon our own fields, and still have leisure to inspire and assist others. We may raise the blossom that has been beaten down by the storm—we may train the vine that has become misshapened—we may relieve the plant that is choaked weeds, and direct the tendril that is looking for support. There is work to do for others as well as for ourselves.

There may be hearts in which such aid seems useless. There are. We can call them before us. There is no dew that can revive their blighted blossoms—no sun that can warm to life their dead fruitage. But yet the attempt is not wholly useless, for there may be one blossom and one plant that have survived the general execration.

They have a fable in the East, that a maiden's tears, falling on the lip of a dead soldier, recalled him to life again. And thus may it be with the heart whose vegetation is withered and dried up—for tears are mighty, and we may not reckon their influence.

Shall we not then husband our time—and while we give good heed to our own hearts, extend our sympathy and aid to others. It is a glorious and satisfying labor to work among the blossoms of the heart—a labor which shall make sleep sweet, life beautiful and the future mellow as a May morning.—*Buffalo Ex.*

An Author of a love story, in describing his heroine says: "Innocence dwells in the dark clusters of her hair." A waggish editor suggests that a fine tooth comb would bring it out.

PERSEVERANCE.—A conductor of a newspaper, speaking of a contempory says; "He was formerly a member of Congress, but rapidly rose till he attaind a respectable position as an editor—a noble example of perseverance under depressing circumstances."

THE MINERS' ADVOCATE.

S. GARFIELDE,
D. W. GELWICKS, } Editors.

COLOMA, SATURDAY, Feb. 19, 1853.

☞Dr. W. B. H. DODSON will act as Agent for the *Miners Advocate* in Sacramento Office—at J. L. Polhemus' store, corner of 5th and J streets. Any orders for this Office, left in his charge, will be promptly attended to.

☞Mr. D. G. WALDRON is our authorized Agent for this county.

☞Mr. J. M. PARKER, will act as Agent for the *Advocate* in San Francisco. Office—No. 106 Clay street. All orders left in his care, intended for this office, will be promptly attended to.

Blank Summons, Subpeonas, Executions. Attachments &c. &c., kept constantly on hand and for sale on reasonable terms at this Office. JUSTICES and CONSTABLES supplied at short notice.

Editorial Correspondence.

BENICIA, Feb. 15th, 1853.

The members of both houses are nearly all here and we are likely now to commence the session in earnest. Members begin to feel the necessity of directing their attention and energies to the many very important questions now before the Legislature which require mature deliberation. Very much business is now in the hands of the various committees, and as soon as they begin to report, the two houses will have their hands full. We still hope that, although the session will probably be somewhat protracted, it will be productive of considerable good to the country. The *revenue* system is now better understood than ever before, and we believe that the teachings of past experience will be embodied in the revenue law of the present session. Our condition has been, and still is, so radically different from anything experienced in the old States, that blunders in that department of legislation were reasonably to be expected It only devolves upon us to derive wisdom from past experience, and we shall yet possess a credit equal to any other State in the Union.

Within the past day my attention has been directed to a couple of articles in the *Daily Union*, one an editorial, and the other from the Vallejo correspondent of that journal. It is a little singular that the immense interests of Sacramento city are not sufficient to engross the attention of the sapient editor of the *Union*. On the other hand, we find the aforesaid editor, in the editorial alluded to, endeavoring to inform the people of El Dorado county, that three of its representatives have betrayed their trust—outraged their constituents—acted counter to the public will, and above all, injured Sacramento city by their vote on the removal of the Capital to Benicia! Hear his awful fulminations:

"Here we have another strong argument in favor of a convention to amend the constitution. The capital question will never be settled until it is so done by a direct vote of the people upon the question, and a clause in accordance therewith inserted in the constitution When ever that vote is taken Sacramento will be apt to be *somewhere* in the race, and Messrs. Conness, Garfielde and Wing from El Dorado, will be pretty sure to learn, if they do not before, that in their late vote in favor of Benicia and against Sacramento, they have misrepresented the sentiments and wishes of their constituents."

That Sacramento city always was "*somewhere*" ever since it had an existence, is a proposition that we are not prepared to controvert; and that it always has been where it *ought not to be*, is equally clear to every discriminating mind. If however the people of that city are prepared to spend their lives in a mud hole, certainly we shall not object, provided always, they do not attempt to force us to keep them company. With Sacramento and its people we have no quarrel; but we would respectfully suggest, that if they intend to endorse the *Union*, and make it their *organ* and *exponent*, they should teach its editor the ordinary courtesies of life; and impress upon him the important truth, that the more closely he attends to his own business and the interests of his own town, the less time he will find to meddle with the business of other people, and find fault with the motives and actions of other men.

It is a well settled proposition that the man who is continually engaged in finding fault with the actions of others, and attributing them to the worst of motives, shows himself possessed of principles far below those which he condemns in others. If permitted to advise, we would suggest that the *Union* had better confine itself, as heretofore, more particularly to grog shop puffs and brothel revelations, and leave the people of El Dorado county to reprove their representatives whenever they may think proper. We hold ourselves amenable to our constituents, and to them alone, for our legislative action. When *they* instruct, we shall be ready to obey. Till then, we shall continue to exercise our own judgment upon all questions which may arise, the fulminations of the *Union* to the contrary notwithstanding.

We were at some pains, while on a recent visit to El Dorado, to ascertain the general sentiment of the people in regard to the removal of the Capitol; and were pleased to learn that our action in that respect, met with general approbation. All with whom we conversed seemed to regard Benicia as a suitable and accessible point for the Capitol of the State, and seemed to regard the question as now satisfactorily settled. They were glad that a vexatious and expensive question was settled in a manner so generally satisfactory to the people of the State.

But to return to the *Union*. Hear the Vallejo correspondent of that journal:

"With the exception of one member from El Dorado, they all voted for removal These counties, I am assured, are in favor of the permanent location of the Capital at Sacramento, and their Representatives have by their voices and votes, showed a disregard to the wishes of their constituency which is utterly inexcusable."

Now we ask, who "assured" him that the people of El Dorado are in favor of Sacramento or opposed to Benicia? Was it a general declaration to that effect made by the people, or was it the *assurance* of his *senior?* We opine the latter, and refer to the first extract quoted, in proof of our opinion. The representatives of El Dorado henceforth occupy the unenviable position, in the eye of the above correspondent, of men recreant to the interests of their constituents—of men reckless of the public weal and ready to sacrifice duty to convenience. We should exceedingly regret this position, had we not *measured* the aforesaid correspondent, and assigned him his proper position in the scale of intellectual existence. We would respectfully suggest, that the proprietors of the *Union* would find it very much to their interest and satisfactory to their patrons, to employ a man of ordinary perception to report legislative proceedings, and assign the present *correspondent* a position where his blunders will do his employers less mischief.

We have alluded to this matter only because the extracts above are conceived in a spirit of illiberality and represent matters as true which are without foundation. We doubt not that the *El Dorado correspondent* of the *Union*, will hurl his harmless thunder against any and all acts of the Democratic delegation from that county: but the editor ought to *know* his *man* too well to give credence to all the imaginings of a wild and distorted intellect.

☞Mr. GIBBS, Postmaster at Georgetown, requests us to return his thanks to Messrs. Garfielde, Conness, Wing and McMeans for valuable public documents.

☞We DIRECT the attention of teamsters to the advertisement of Messrs. Blossom and Hedrick. They are skilful workmen and turn out the neatest kind of jobs.

We observe that Messrs. Garfielde, Conness and Wing, of the El Dorado delegation in the Legislature, voted for Benicia against Sacramento, on the question of removing the capital to Benicia.—These sapient representatives of our county have, in this matter, misrepresented the public opinion of El Dorado. The people of this county want the capital located in Sacramento, and if they ever have an opportunity will administer a deserved rebuke to the above named representatives.—*El Dorado News.*

An article very like the above appeared in the Sacramento *Union* some few days ago, and now its worthy conjutor, the *News*, never backward in its attempts to slyly injure Democrats, echoes the *Union's* fulmination against Messrs. Garfielde, Conness and Wing. Why, gentlemen, El Dorado never followed your intrusive advice. Not long since she "administered a deserved rebuke" to your officiousness. Remember the second of last November, and be a little more chary of intermeddling in her affairs in the future.

We are constrained to admit, however, that both the *Union* and its echo are well acquainted with the views and wishes of the people of this county. We had "proof strong as holy writ," of this fact previous to the last election. The *Union* then, with unblushing assurance, told its readers that Mr. Kilpatrick would beat Capt. Walton in this county for the Senate five hundred votes—and sure enough he did do it! Not only was it constantly boasting of carrying El Dorado by a large majority, but its columns were daily filled with communications from the "best informed" men in this county—did the editors of the *News*, those knowing gentlemen, write them?—containing the same *veracious* statements. The *Union* and its "best informed"—we like the phrase—correspondents made a very slight mistake, so slight that it was scarcely perceptible. We charitably believe that the *Union* flattered itself with the belief that it "knew a thing or two," a very common error with men whose brains are inflated with gas. The official returns showed that the *Union* and its correspondents, including the "best informed," were shrewd politicians—close calculators—impartial judges—that they thoroughly understood then as they do now the sentiments of the people of this county—that their statements were *reliable*—"*in a horn!*" They guessed, with remarkable exactness, Mr. Kilpatrick's majority. Only a day or two previous to the election we read an article in the *Union* stating that El Dorado would elect Mr. Kilpatrick to the Senate by an overwhelming majority, that hundreds of Democrats intended to vote for him, so the "best informed," with wonderful sagacity, wrote, that he would be known hereafter by the *sobriquet* of Kil Walton. and similar silly, unmeaning and boasting statements. Capt. Walton beat his competitor nearly one thousand votes, and Mr. Kilpatrick has reason to remember and regret the *crushing* influence of the *Union's* support.

The temperate, impartial, unobtrusive and purely disinterested fulminations of the *News* are well understood, and will have about the same influence as the weight of a fly upon the back of an elephant. Its tremendous influence was brought to bear at the last election against Mr. Garfielde. He bore it very calmly then, and we doubt if it will disturb the serenity of his temper now. It represented "the public opinion of El Dorado" then as much as it does now.

But how long has it been since the people of El Dorado delegated to the editors of the *News* the authority to speak for them? We know that on political subjects they differ widely from the people of El Dorado. Yet these upstart gentlemen, not content with speaking for themselves—if it be them that are speaking—with a bashfulness that is really bewitching, considering the source, arrogantly assert that "Messrs. Garfielde, Conness and Wing misrepresented the public opinion of El Dorado" in voting for Benecia in preference to Sacramento for the temporary seat of Government. The assertion is as reckless and sweeping as it is absurd and presumptuous. "The public opinion of El Dorado" is not in the keeping of the profoundly astute editors of the *News*. If they directed and controlled "the public opinion of El Dorado," a Democrat, save of the mongrel breed, would never be elected to any office. We have no doubt that they are laboring under the flattering and pleasing but delusive hallucination that their idle and vapid boastings are regarded as public opinion!

How does the *News* know that "the people of this county want the capital located in Sacramento?"—Have they ever expressed such a wish? If so, when, where and how? Or do the editors of the *News*, with characteristic modesty, consider themselves "the people of this county?"

It has not been long since "the people of this county" thought that Sacramento had been swept away, and many reasonably supposed that it would be entirely abandoned. We know that such an opinion prevailed here. "The people of this county" are not the simpletons the *News* is laboring to prove them.—We assert boldly that no sane man would be guilty of the egregious folly of placing permanently the capital of this State in a city that periodically overflows, at a place inaccessible at certain seasons of the year, at a point tedious, expensive and dangerous to reach, in a city where occasionally its permanent inhabitants are driven from their homes. We do not wish to disparage Sacramento. She has our warmest wishes for her prosperity. We look upon her almost as our own.—We simply assert what is a notorious fact. We know that not over a year ago the Legislature was compelled to adjourn in that city in consequence of the high waters. We know that for some days, at a great expense to the State, nothing was done. We know that the press of the State, the *News* probably among the number, almost unanimously blamed the Legislature for removing to a city which was subject to inundation. We know that if it had been in session at Benecia Legislative duties would have been attended to without any interruption. We know that a large number of the members left the city and did not return for several weeks. We know that it met and adjourned day after day, without transacting any business, for the want of a quorum. We know that many members applied for and obtained leave of absence. We know that others resigned rather than wade above their knees in water or pay an exorbitant price for a boat to reach the capital. Does the *News* wish to see the same scenes enacted again? Wouldn't it furnish a fine theme for its friends to bring against the Democracy? Is this the motive of the *News?*—Were the people of this county convinced that Sacramento would not again overflow, they might be in favor of permanently locating the seat of government in that city, but so long as she is subject to inundation no sensible man would prefer her. Fortunately, unlike the editors of the *News*, we are not a credulous people.

Messrs. Garfielde, Conness and Wing have nothing to fear from the pointless, harmless, empty vaporings of the *Union* and its echo. Heretofore they have been successful against the combined influence of both these journals—open and manly on the part of the *Union*—insidious and puerile on the part of the *News*—and hereafter they will be again. The thunderings of the *News*, like the brayings of an ass, may frighten children, but not men.

☞Adams & Co. will please accept our thanks for the prompt delivery of letters. papers &c.

BIG CANON.—New and rich diggings have been struck in this place lately. The bed of the stream has been worked over four times, and at different points gold was found in the banks. A few weeks ago several miners were prospecting a slide in the canon, and at the depth of ten feet struck very rich dirt. We were shown several beautiful specimens taken out of the claim, weighing over an ounce each. One informant stated that the gold was generally coarse and heavy and found in pockets on the bed rock.—Big Canon is about two miles north of Placerville and empties into the south fork at Chilian Bar, five miles above this place. It was first discovered by the Mormons and worked by them in the fall of '48. They took out of it an immense amount of gold, and since they left it, it has been worked over several times, and always with profit.

FLUMING.—We are gratified to learn that companies are already organizing for the purpose of again fluming the rivers. The high waters in December carried away a number of flumes on the North, South and Middle Forks of the American river, and fears were entertained by not a few that they would not be replaced. But the energy and perseverance of the miners of our county are indomitable, and no loss, however severe and disheartening, prevents them from renewing their arduous labors. At Murders' Bar and at different points on the river the work is going on finely, and we learn that the flumes are to be built in a much more substantial manner than heretofore.—They will be built strong enough to resist the effects of the highest floods.

☞THE MINERS at Tunnel Hill, a short distance below this place, are doing remarkably well. The diggings have not been worked over a year, and in that short time the claim of Mr. J. McDougall & Co., the discoverers, has yielded them upwards of twenty-five thousand dollars. Mr. McDougall informs us that holes are sunk from ten to fifty feet deep, and that there is ground enough to last three years. Much of the ground has not yet been prospected, but it is supposed that it will all pay well. The miners at present at work at Tunnel Hill expect to take out a large amount this summer. The gold is heavy and of the very finest quality.

COLD SPRINGS.—A few weeks ago the citizens of this favorite and flourishing town of ours, started a subscription for the purpose of establishing a public library. Last week it was received from the Bay—The books were selected with taste and judgement, and will doubtless prove a source of profit and gratification to those who so liberally subscribed for them.

A Division of the Sons of Temperance was lately started in the same place, and we learn with pleasure that a great many persons have already joined it. Indeed it has been much more successful than its most sanguine friends anticipated. It is almost needless to add that the miners generally are making fair wages. Exceedingly rich diggings were struck last winter on the flat a short distance below the town some of the claims of which yielded thirty dollars a day to the hand.

JOHNSTOWN.—In the neighborhood of Johnstown, an excellent mining region, extensive preperations are being made for mining during the summer. The water is too high at present for the working of the richest ground. The top dirt was sluiced during the rains and paid fair wages. A fine large saw mill is nearly completed which will supply the miners and others with lumber. The scarcity of lumber and the expense of getting it at Johnstown has heretofore retarded its growth, but so soon as the mill goes into operation and lumber can be got conveniently it will advance rapidly. The town is increasing rapidly, and we learn that arrangements are being made to erect neat and substantial buildings during the summer. An immense amount of business is already done there. There are several gardens in the neighbohood which yield an abundance of vegetables.

☞The different companies drifting under our town commenced washing their pay dirt on Monday last. The Bridge Tunnel Company has drifted in 240 feet. It is now realizing twenty dollars a day to the hand. Robinson's Tunnel, the claim adjoining, runs in nearly 300 feet and is paying equally as well. Other claims are being staked off and we learn that drifts will be commenced in a few days.

SPIRITUAL RAPPINGS.—Dr. Humphreys has been lecturing for some time past in this neighborhood, astounding the dull, confirming the credulous and frightening the timid on this subject, but we think without making many converts. California appears to be a poor country for the propagation of this senseless delusion. The people here can appreciate anything practicable, tangible, beneficial, but have neither the time nor the inclination to bother their brains with vague, visionary, undefinable and useless speculations. They believe with Gen. Cass that it is the "latest and most ridiculous experiment practised upon the credulity of man."

GRANITE CREEK.—A friend just returned from this place informs us that the mines are paying handsomely. Provisions are plenty, water is plenty, work is plenty, and gold is plenty. The miners are averaging from seven to ten dollars a day—a few are making more. The gold is round and fine, resembling in shape small shot, and very heavy and pure. The diggings are extensive and will give employment to a number of hands for some months to come.

☞It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns, that the Recorder has removed his office to the room in the west end of the court house, lately occupied by the Sheriff.

☞THE CHINAMAN who was arrested for stealing three thousand dollars from Mr. Merrill, of Union City, a fortnight ago, and who was convicted and sentenced to 6 years imprisonment, escaped from the jail in this place on the night of the 11th instant, and is still at large. A reward of seven hundred dollars is offered for his apprehension—five hundred by the court of Sessions and two hundred by the Sheriff.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—One of the hands in the soda manufactory of Messrs. Fountain and Tallman, of Placerville, while engaged in bottling soda on Tuesday last, had his right eye put out by the bursting of a bottle.

☞Mr. HOLMES has a fine assortment of goods on hand, of almost every description, which he is selling at prices to suit the times. Read his advertisement.

SHINGLE CREEK.—We are informed that since the rains set in a large amount of gold has been taken out from this Creek. Ground that was prospected and thought to be too poor to work last season, is paying rich The miners are making from six dollars to an ounce per day. During the dry season this creek will be supplied with water from the South Fork Canal Company, which is progressing rapidly.

☞WE HAVE appointed Mr. J. M. PARKER of the City Directory office, 106 Clay street, Agent for the *Advocate* in San Francisco.

☞WE HAVE HEARD Mr. Parker's labor saving soap highly spoken of by those who have used it.—We hope our merchants will introduce it in this part of the mines. We are assured that it gives general satisfaction and that it is superior to anything of the kind ever offered to the public.

☞We are indebted to the Hon. F. Snyder, of the Assembly, for Legislative documents.

A BARGAIN.—Samuel Dewitt's House on Gold Hill. See advertisement.

☞We learn from the *Alta* that the steamers California, Panama and Brother Jonathan, took to the States, within the past two weeks, upwards of *three million seven hundred and ninety thousand dollars*—the largest amount ever shipped from that port in the same period of time.

COMPLIMENTARY.—Mr. Coffroth, Senator from Tuolumne, offered a concurrent resolution in the Senate, which passed that body unanimously, requesting the Governor to confer the rank of Major General on Capt. John A. Sutter. The resolution passed the House with like unanimity.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE.—Mr. J. G. STEBBINS, of Yuba, was elected Chief Clerk of the House on Tuesday last, in place of B. McAlpin, resigned.

GOLD HILL.—The dirt that was thrown up in this neighborhood during the summer months, is paying extremely well. The general average per day is from seven to nine dollars.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE ADVOCATE.—We this week present the *Advocate* to our readers considerably enlarged. It is now the largest—we are too modest to say the best, but we keep a devil of a thinking that way—country paper in the State, and but four of the city papers exceed it in size and none a the quantity of reading matter. Walk up to the office and subscribe.

COLOMA MARKETS.—We have but very little change to note since our last. Flour, dull at $12 @ 12½ per hundred. Pork $26 per bbl. Bacon 15 cts., hams 33; lard 12½; dried apples 20; Chili peaches 37½; barley by sacks 10 cts. per lb; rice 14; salmon, American, 20 @ 25; onions 25; potatoes 11; turnips 12. Beef—A 35 @ 40 cts; Spanish, 30 cts.

☞One of the desperadoes who murdered the Chinaman in Calaveras County, was hung at Jackson last Monday. A gentleman from Dry Town, informs us that the murderer took some bloody clothes to a woman and offered her a pretty good price, if she would wash them immediately for him. She suspected him, informed some neighbors of the facts, and had him arrested.

☞A new machine, called the "patent riffle box," says the Downieville *Echo*, has been invented, which is said to be better than either the tom or rockers. It is very simple in construction, and catches the finest particles of gold.

GOLD HILL Feb., 16th, 1853.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Some time in January last the miners of this district were called upon to settle a dispute, arising from the ownership of a certain claim; whereupon it was agreed to by the parties that this should be a final settlement. About three hundred miners were present. Each party stated its right to the ground, and a vote was then taken in accordance with the usages of the mines. Lusk & Co., the first claimers, had one hundred and thirty eight. Denison & Co., the second claimers, one hundred and nineteen. Denison, not feeling satisfied with the decision, appealed to the civil authorities and was restored to the right he claimed; accordingly the miners by Lusk & Co., were again requested to meet. The assemble was no small one. A president and secretary were chosen and the meeting was called to order. A committee of three was appointed to wait on Dr. Denison and solicit his attendance at the meeting. The committee chosen were J. W. Lynch, L. F. Compton and R. W. Folkes. The committee reported Denison absent. The meeting then proceeded to business; whereupon the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

Resolved, That the miners of Gold Hill district, El Dorado Co., feel it our duty in the present case to abide by *our own* laws, for we know no laws to regulate our mining districts but our own.

Resolved, That we will sustain and protect Lusk & Co., in working the claims we have given to them at a former meeting.

Resolved, That the whole crowd be appointed a committee to wait on Dr. Denison (if he can be found) and request him to withdraw the suit now pending between him and Lusk & Co., forthwith, and forever after hold his peace.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Miners' *Advocate*.

Resolved we adjourn *sine die*.

SAMUEL R. BEAL, Pres't.
ALONZO COLEYROVE, Sec'y.

ATROCIOUS HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Mr. Alleman, of the firm of Alleman & Baker, soda manufacturers of this city, says the Sacramento *Union*, received intelligence, by a gentleman who came down from Nevada on Wednesday, of the following startling effect:

Mr. John S. Baker, his partner, started on horseback for Nevada on Thursday. When on the road some where in the vicinity of the ten or fifteen mile house, two horsemen, whom he recognised as Americans, rode up and joined him. The party cultivated a conversational acquaintance, and were proceeding on their journey for an hour or more in company. At a spot in the road where no teams or persons were in view, one of the horsemen spurred his animal suddenly forward, and demanded of Mr. Baker in an authoritative tone to follow him, while the other rode his steed in, and fell back, drawing a revolver at the same time, and reiterating the command. Mr. Baker was totally unarmed, and had no alternative but to obey. The horsemen made a detour from the road to a short distance off, when Mr. Baker was ordered to deliver over his money and other valuables, on pain of having his brains blown out. He had with him about a hundred dollars, a watch and a breast pin, of which the robbers relieved him, after this they forced him to dismount. They then tied his hands behind his back, and his legs together near the ancles. This done they stripped his horse of its furniture, turned it loose, and rode off.

Mr. Baker succeeded in drawing one foot out of his boot, by which his legs were rendered free. He ran back to the road, where he met several teams, whose drivers he made acquainted with his story. They released his arms, and requesting one of their number to take charge of the teams, went with Mr. Baker to assist him in catching his horse. While the party were gone, the highwaymen returned, robbed and tied the driver in care of the wagons, and effected a successful escape.

This infamous outrage, taken in connection with others of a similar character of recent date, is well calculated to excite alarm; and travelers on the different highways should keep a close look-out, and go well armed, that they may be enabled to thwart such infamous proceedings in future.

It would almost seem as if an understanding existed between desperadoes in all parts of the State, to precipitate upon it a state of things similar to that existing in Spain, where even the principal thoroughfares of the country require guards of soldiery to protect the traveler from having his throat cut.

We copy the following items from the Los Angeles *Star:*

At the commencement of the rainy season, such was the quantity of water which fell for the first few days, that the hope was indulged that we were again to be favored with a sufficiency to render agricultural and grazing interests productive. The rain king seems to have expended his force, however, and fears are entertained that he may not again honor us with a visit.—Unless we have more rain soon, it is affirmed by rancheros and those who ought to know, that the grass will be very poor next summer.

Were it not that the earth needs moisture, we could hardly wish to see a change in the weather, for so delightful has it been for the past few weeks, that we would fain continue to dwell beneath the same genial skies.

A race between the horse "Dick [illegible]" and a mare belonging to a Mr. Tubo, came off on the 30th of January. The distance run was 500 yards, and the race resulted in favor of the horse.

A large number of persons were preparing to leave Los Angeles for a few days, to be present at a grand celebration to be given in Santa Ana.

We copy the following exciting letter from a Calaveras correspondent of the Sacramento *Union*, writing from Jackson under date of the 13th inst.:

Seven Men Murder [illegible]—Robberies—Great Excitement.

Our town and this immediate vicinity has to day been the scene of some of the most cold blooded murders and daring robberies that have ever been chronicled, even in California. A portion of the band of the celebrated robber, Joaquin, has been lurking in this vicinity for the last week. At the Big Bar of the Cosumnes, on Tuesday last, they robbed and murdered a number of Chinamen, and were pursued to this place. On Thursday night they stole three fine horses here, and though large parties were out in search of them, they could not be discovered. They left three broken down horses in their stead, which had been stolen on the other side of the river.

This forenoon a number of Chinamen came into town, stating that the Mexican bandits had robbed them; and shortly after more Chinamen came in from another camp, stating that they had also been robbed, and one Chinaman killed by the same party. All of our citizens who could procure horses, immediately started in pursuit, and had hardly left town when news arrived from a third Chinese encampment, that they also had been robbed by the same party, and two of their number killed.

The party of Americans who started in pursuit, found at Cook's Gulch, on Sutter Creek, the dead body of a Chinaman. They traced the robbers to Jackson Creek, a few miles below this village, and there found more of their work—one Chinaman mortally wounded, and the body of Mr. Joseph Lake, a respectable citizens of the town. Mr. Lake was living but speechless, and died in a few minutes after the arrival of the Americans. He had been shot twice, and stabbed through the neck, and his mule taken. A large meeting of the citizens was held this evening at which measures were taken that must lead to the eventual capture of the murderers. Nearly our whole population has volunteered to turn out in pursuit to-morrow. Woe to the Mexicans, if they are caught.

We have just received news that the Stockton stage to Mokelumne Hill was stopped last night by Joaquin himself and a part of his band, and that the driver and two passengers were murdered, and the stage horses stolen. A thousand dollars are offered for the head of Joaquin, who has thus far been singularly successful, both in his daring robberies and his hair-breadth escapes. His party is supposed to consist of over fifty, scattered over different parts of the country.

By to-morrow I hope to inform you of the capture and proper punishment of at least a portion of his gang.

S. N.

JOAQUIN, THE MOUNTAIN ROBBER.—The notorious desperado answering to this name, whose recent exploits of rapine and murder have caused the good people of the valley of San Joaquin to commence an active pursuit for his arrest, manages to elude their vigilance; and when discovered and fired upon, is said to receive the bullets against his breast with perfect unconcern. From this fact it is presumed that he wears a shirt of mail.

The subjoined extract from an article of the *San Francisco Whig*, in relation to *Joaquin*, will be found of interest. It says:

He commands a bold and courageous band of villains, who, though they have been thinned off by the unerring rifles of our frontier marksmen, are yet sufficiently numerous to pillage and destroy in ranches and thinly inhabited portions of the mines. We have information regarding Joaquin which may be relied on—it is furnished us by an intelligent Mexican who resided in the city of Mexico during the invasion by Gen. Scott.

Joaquin was born in the Villa de Catorce, in the department of Jalisco. He is aged about 35 years, and took rank among the most crafty and daring guerillas of Mexico. He is a native of the city of Mexico, and though living in California, has a regular chain of communication with his friends in his native country. He has been known to have entered the capital cities disguised as a friar—has been in command several times, but through the experience gained, discharged. He is about six feet in height, and of immense muscular strength; is well versed in the use of arms and in disposition cruel and sanguinary. When war was known to wear a coat of armor. He has committed numberless murders, has burned many ranches, and has frequently obtained in San Francisco. He has information of Mexicans leaving California with money, who have been dogged and robbed by detached portions of his band. In some instances they have been robbed on their arrival at Mexico—the news of their departure, and the sums of money they had about them, having been forwarded by mail to the cities living along the road. Joaquin belonged to the famous Padre Jurata, who was captured and shot during the Mexican war.

The Mexicans look upon him as a brave man and [illegible] education. We is considered as a person of some [illegible] doubt if the vigilance of the hardy miners will long [illegible] in discovering and executing so dangerous a murderer.

What becomes of all the goods annually arriving at this port, is a query of no one but looks at the immense amount up the rivers. It is a matter of notoriety we raise a great deal of stock, grain, yet we cannot pretend to feed all of us, what is more, it may be some time [illegible] As to manufactures, we have them in a very limited extent, and generally the first necessity. We are essentially a mining community, and consequently agriculture and manufactures are subordinate considerations.

We sincerely hope, that ere another rainy season approaches, we may have enough grain of our own raising, to feed all who may reside at a distance from the present depot and granary, San Francisco. We have gold enough in our mines to last for years; land enough in our mines to begin enough to raise immense crops; facilities enough for a "down east" manufacturing States, and a climate which cannot be beaten. It will not be many years ere we will have something of our gallant clippers clear at this port, to hold to keep else than a small part of Clark's Point under up—*Exc. Jour.*

Since the first discovery of gold in Australia, says the S. F. *Herald*, unceasing efforts have been made by persons living in that country and other countries engaged in its trade, to represent the yield of the mines as precarious and the chances of success as much greater than in California. That these representations were fallacious, and furthermore made for the purpose of deception, we have not the slightest doubt. In the authentic accounts from that country there is nothing to warrant the belief that its mines are more productive than ours, and we question if there are stronger inducements in any respect for any class of emigration, and least of all for that of American citizens. That much gold has been dug up in Australia, there is no doubt—but at the same time we have no doubt the gold dug up in California for the same period has been of twice the amount. We are convinced it would be unwise for any man who is moderately successful in California to emigrate to Australia, to mine—especially if he be an American.

EXCITEMENT AT GRASS VALLEY.—Turner A. Fort, says the Sacramento State Journal, Nevada ines-enger of Wells & Fargo have received from Mr. Delano of the Grass Valley, the following statement of existing there in reference to mining claims, glad to see the matters in controversy are by the Courts instead of violence and force.

GRASS VALLEY, [illegible]

Our usually quiet town is in a high state at this moment A party of foreigners and Irish, took possession of claims, and commenced working them. These claims—many of them a year or more a mining companies, of the original paid for them, and they have been chiefly for the quartz. It was found surface soil was rich, when these claims in question, contending that were entitled only to the rock of the called meetings and those favorable decided adversely to the new occupants while they and their friends, all force keep possession. An injunction was proceedings, thus placing it in the hands ties, until a legal decision was had. ever determined to resist and contest the Sheriff came down, and arrested leaders, and they are bound over to bonds for their appearance at Court stage of the proceedings that there and many of the citizens were armed universal determination among the law see the law fully sustained and to execution.

THE SAN JOAQUIN RIVER.—The Rescue steamer Marysville returned from her trip to the neighborhood of Fort Miller, on ning. The boat traveled some three miles, and did not meet with any obstruction. We are assured that there are no rapids of a formidable character; and accompanied the expedition, declare be the noblest river in California. expedition was unprofitable to the the population in the Fort Miller and the miners of the Fresno having the high water. Only $1000 worth ed of. The steamer San Joaquin Miller yesterday, with stores for

From Mariposa.—T
circulated in regard to
and the killing of Mr. C
unfounded. Some of t
little disturbance, such
but it was immediately
ever was created. A g
the Indians at that plac
flood the inhabitants w
weeks on barley; but at
a thriving condition.
cinity are doing well, a
dition as ever, with the
the stages will run whe
had to make it an obj

The Indians Quiet.—The report
the Indians attacking Fort Miller,
Converse, on the San Joaquin, is
ne Chouchilla Indians made some
as often happens among them,
quelled, and no excitement what-
ntleman just from Tulare reports
e friendly and quiet. During the
re compelled to subsist for several
the present time everything is in
The miners in Mariposa and vi-
nd the roads are in as good con-
exception of a few bad places;
never passengers enough can be
ect.

Gen. Vallejo re
in his paternity.
this country he sa

lates the following interesting item
Speaking of the early settlement of
s:

"As a matter o
as yet migrated t
was an oasis in th
one of the many
and while sojour
pectedly met with
to bring a new b
no one to assist
holder (tenedor)
girl, whereupon t
d of the parents,
agreement ensued
that if at mature
to the union, the c
* * * Time r
red until the *muchacha* had reached her fourteenth
year, when the marriage took place, and the offspring
of that union has now the honor to present his readers
with this short biographical sketch."

course at that period, few families
this country, and the female sex
desert. The writer's father was
who emigrated here in bachelorship.
ding in San Louis Obispo, he unex-
a lady who was in travail, and about
ing into the world; and as there was
er, save her husband, he acted as
The lady was safely delivered of a
holder, then a young man, solicit-
the hand of the child, and a formal
between the parties, conditioned
age the girl should willingly consent
ceremony would be duly performed.
lled by and year after year transpi-

A Big Lump.—In consequence of a crowd of matter and the hurry of business we omitted last week to notice a specimen in the possession of our townsman H. Davis. It weighs 30 1 2 lbs. Troy, or 366 oz. It is estimated to be near half gold, and valued at $3,050; and even this estimate, it seems to us, is short of the reality. It is probably the finest specimen we have witnessed. The fortunate finders were Messrs. Hammond & Black. It was taken from the bank of French Ravine, a branch of Kanaka Creek, near the South Yuba. Thus, as much as California has been hunted over, the adventurer is encouraged to prosecute his labors by the occasional finding of such lumps, and so, for a long time, it will continue.—*Nevada Jour.*

Stabbing.—We learn from the Marysville papers that a man named Edward Jewett was driving his empty wagon a few days since between Dry Creek and the Galena House. He was on his way to Marysville, when he was accosted by a stranger, who wished to ride, which was granted him, and he got in and seated himself behind Mr. Jewett, who soon after felt himself stabbed. He turned on the villain with a piece of board, but he jumped out of the wagon and made his escape. Mr. Jewett ran his team to the Galena House, where he died a day or two after. He had with him at the time $585. No clue exists who is the murderer.—*Ib.*

THE PEOPLES' STORE.

Notice to the Miners and Public.

CLOTHING & VARIETY STORE.

M. HOLMES would call the attention of the Miners and the public generally to his large assortment of goods which he is receiving weekly from the Cities below and for sale very low.

BROKER CHARGE.

His stock consists in part of

Pork,	Flour,	Wines,
Lard,	Rice,	Liquors,
Hams	Corn meal	Tobacco,
Butter,	Sugar,	Cigars,
Cheese,	Coffee,	Candles,
Salmon,	Tea,	&c &c.

Also a choice collection of Mining Tools, Clothing, boots & Shoes.

GOLD DUST taken in exchange for goods and the highest price paid.

In connection with the store is the

PUBLIC BAKERY,

where Pies, Cakes &c., can always be obtained — Also FAMILY BREAD furnished every morning and night.

Thankful for the patronage bestowed upon him for the last three years, he solicits a continuance of the same.

☞ Don't forget the place, "THE PEOPLES STORE," No 2 Main St. Coloma.

M. HOLMES.

Coloma, Feb'y 19th, 1853. No 22—1m.

List of numbers which drew Prizes in Jos. W. SEELEY'S 2nd Raffle Drawn on the 12th of February 1853.

No	69	drew	Prize	No	1
"	164	"	"	"	2
"	371	"	"	"	3
"	275	"	"	"	4
"	1	"	"	"	5
"	205	"	"	"	6
"	233	"	"	"	7
"	91	"	"	"	8
"	171	"	"	"	9
"	12	"	"	"	10
"	213	"	"	"	11
"	108	"	"	"	12
"	396	"	"	"	13
"	408	"	"	"	14
"	253	"	"	"	15
"	493	"	"	"	16
"	344	"	"	"	17
"	258	"	"	"	18
"	226	"	"	"	19
"	136	"	"	"	20
"	101	"	"	"	21
"	154	"	"	"	22
"	481	"	"	"	23
"	19	"	"	"	24
"	296	"	"	"	25
"	73	"	"	"	26
"	258	"	"	"	27
"	428	"	"	"	28
"	277	"	"	"	29
"	263	"	"	"	30
"	133	"	"	"	31
"	446	"	"	"	32
"	301	"	"	"	33
"	25	"	"	"	34
"	431	"	"	"	35
"	98	"	"	"	36
"	256	"	"	"	37
"	129	"	"	"	38
"	403	"	"	"	39
"	141	"	"	"	40
"	259	"	"	"	41
"	487	"	"	"	42
"	115	"	"	"	43
"	130	"	"	"	44
"	311	"	"	"	45
"	52	"	"	"	46
"	8	"	"	"	47
"	402	"	"	"	48
"	32	"	"	"	49
"	221	"	"	"	50
"	18	"	"	"	51
"	319	"	"	"	52
"	448	"	"	"	53
"	44	"	"	"	54

We certify on honor, that the above is a correct list of the numbers that drew prizes to day in Mr. Seeley's raffle.

S. S PECK, *President*
Jervis S. Cox,
Louis Beyatte, } *Judges.*
Harry Young.

J. S. Taylor, } *Secr'ys*
D. W. Gelwicks.
Coloma, Feb'y 19th, 1853.

NOTICE!!

THE Recorder's Office has been removed to the west end of the basement story of the Court House, where persons having business connected with that office can find the Recorder at any and all times (except Sundays) ready for business.

Coloma, Feb'y 19th, 1853. no 22—4w.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE undersigned desirous of closing business, offers for sale that fine, large and neat house on GOLD HILL, known as the AMERICAN SALOON. It is in the central part of the town and has an excellent run of custom. There is an excellent

Billiard Table, Ball Alley and Bake Oven

going to the house, which will be sold cheap for cash. The bar furniture is new, in good order and of best quality. It is in one of the best mining regions in the county; and any person intending to engage in business, cannot find a better place or greater bargain. Gold Hill, Feb. 19. SAMUEL DE WITT.

no 22—3w.

BLACKSMITHING.

Union City, El Dorado Co.

ALL kinds of Iron work done to order, and warranted. HORSE SHOEING, Wagon and Carriage repairing, done at reasonable rates

BLOSSOM & HEDRICK.

Union City, Feb'y 19th, 1853: no 22—tf.

CRESCENT CITY HOTEL!

REST AND COMFORT.

THIS well known establishment is now not only conveniently, but superbly fitted up for the accommodation of

Boarders, Lodgers and Travelers.

Every attention will be paid in keeping the Rooms and BEDS clean and neat. The table too will always be supplied with the daintiest viands of the season, gotten up in

"Old Jo's." best style.

The rates of fare will always be as low as can be afforded.

Board per week will be for the present without lodging $13
With lodging 16
Lodging per single person . . . 50 cts. per night.

EXCELLENT

will be served up at night at ALL HOURS for those who wish at reasonable prices—all to be under the supervison of

W. FRANK STEWART.

Coloma, February 12th, 1853—no 21 tf

TIME AND ECONOMY ARE MONEY—PACKER'S LABOR-SAVING SOAP AND UNIVERSAL CHEMICAL STAIN EXTRACTOR.

This new preparation, for its labor-saving and renovating qualities, stands before the public without a rival. Want of space prevents the enumeration of all its advantages and claims to popular favor. Among the scores, the following are—

First—It saves labor; it supercedes the necessity of rubbing and pounding, and protects both skin and knuckles, as well as button and clothes.

Second—It saves time. A washing ordinarily requiring a day may be easily accomplished in two hours.

Third—It is economical in regard to the use of water, not requiring more than one-tenth ordinarily employed by common soaps.

Fourth—It will instantly remove grease and spots from paint without the use of any water whatever, and thus protects carpets and furniture from suds and slops.

Fifth—Flannels can be washed without being fulled or sticky, with the ease and rapidity of that of cotton or linen.

Sixth—It is wonderfully effective in removing grease and spots from woolens and linens, yet perfectly harmless. It will not injure the most delicate fabric.

Seventh—It whitens clothes and renders the skin both soft and white, and is an infallible cure for chapped hands.

Eighth—For shampooing, bathing and renovating the skin it is unequalled.

Ninth—It supersedes the necessity of using polishing powders, by instantly imparting a most brilliant lustre to jewelry, plate, Britania, tin, copper and brass.

Tenth—It is acknowledged by all who have used this soap to be the greatest invention of the age. Its use is absolutely indispensable for the comfort of every family and the convenience of every hotel, steamboat, restaurant, ship and laundry. It is also admirably adapted for the mines.

It is retailed at the principal groceries in the city, and sold at wholesale at the manufacturer's depot, 86 California street, San Francisco,

Refer to the captains of the steamers North'ner, Tennessee, Pacific, Cortes, Winfield Scott, Brother Jonathan, New World, Wilson G. Hunt, Camanche and American Eagle. Among the many who have tested its superior qualities, we are permitted to refer to Sallon & Gallagher, Mrs. S. A. Lecland and Mrs. Pettit, California st. J. G. Dow, E. D. Hall, Geo. S. Mann, G. B. Post & Co., Collins & Co. and Henry Meiggs.

Papers in Oregon, San Diego, Stockton, Nevada, Marysville, Sacramento, Coloma, and Mokelumne Hill please insert three times and send their bill to the undersigned.

D. F. PACKER & CO.,
Inventors and Proprietors, 86 California st.
San Francisco, Cal.
Feb 12—no 21 3t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Charles E. Scott, deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers, to the subscriber, at his residence in Diamond Spring, El Dorado County, within ten months from the date of this notice or said claims will be ever afterwards barred.

W. P. SCOTT, Adm'r.

Diamond Spring, February 4th, 1853.
Feb 12—no 21 7t

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
COUNTY OF EL DORADO.

In the District Court of the 11th Judicial District in said State.

The People of the State of California, to Clarkson Dye, Defendant in this suit—Greeting:

YOU are hereby summond to be and appear before the District Court in and for said County on or before the expiration of ninety days from the date hereof to answer to the complaint of N. W. Chapman and G. W. Sterns Plaintiffs against Clarkson Dye, Joshua Bayley, Alden S. Bayley and Leonard Ormsby, Defendants, now on file in the Clerks Office of the Court aforesaid. Wherein they pray Judgment against you for the sum of $239.62 debt due Plaintiffs for lumber and materials furnished, at your special instance and request, for the repairing of a certain House, situated in the town of Coloma, County and State aforesaid, on Main street, in said town and known by the name of Wirters Hotel, on or about the 12th day of June A. D. 1852.

And for the enforcement of a mechanics lien on said House for said sum of $239,62, with interest and costs of suit.

Or if you fail so to answer said complaint the Plaintiffs will take Judgment against you by default for the sum herein before specified, and apply to the said Court for the relief demanded

By order of said District Court.

In Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court at Coloma this the 8th day of February, A. D 1853.

L. S. JOSIAH GORDON, Cl'k. Dist. C't.

To be published in the Miners' Advocate once a week for three months.

C. J. RACKLIFFE, Att'y for Plffs.

Feb 12—no 21 3m

LIVERY AND EXCHANGE STABLE.

Main St.) (Coloma.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to their friends and the riding pubic generally that they have changed the old *United States Hotel* into a large and commodious stable for the accommodation of horses and teams. They also keep some of the best SADDLE HORSES in the country and can accommodate their friends and patrons with a ride at any time on reasonable terms.

Teamsters can always be accommodated with hay and grain. STEPHENS, BROWER & CO.

Coloma, Oct. 23d, 1852.

ORLEANS HOTEL,

MAIN STREET, COLOMA.

THIS establishment has been carefully refitted throughout; having good and airy BED ROOMS, and everything to ensure public patronage. Their old customers are assured that they are prepared to receive them under more favorable circumstances than ever. Having finished a new Saloon where everything the market affords will be produced, and no trouble or expence will be spared to render satisfaction to their patrons.

Oysters, Ham and Eggs, &c., served up at all hours. Their BAR is always furnished with the *best* liquors, Cigars, &c.

J. & F. BRAMER, Prop'rs.

Sept 25—no 1.

CARRIAGE AND WAGON SHOP.

Union City, next to Law & Stephens.

MR. SAMUEL WINTER would call the attention of the public to his line of business, where everything will be done up in workmanlike order.—Carriages, Wagons, &c., repaired at the shortest notice. Toms, Rockers, Sluces and Miner's tools, made to order.

N. B.—He would call the attention of teamsters and others, to his fine assortment of timber, suitable for wheels, Wagon and Carriage bodies, which is the *best* in California.

Jan. 29th, 1853. No. 19—2m.

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. JOHNSON. S. GARFIELDE. G. H INGHAM

JOHNSON, GARFIELDE & INGHAM

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

ARE prepared to attend to all business entrusted to their care in the DISTRICT or SUPERIOR COURTS

GARFIELDE & INGHAM

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL attend to all business in the JUSTICES courts of the county, as also in the COURT of SESSIONS PROBATE and COUNTY COURTS

Mr. Johnson being COUNTY JUDGE, will not be associated in practice in the inferior courts.

We respectfully solicit a share of patronage.

Office in the east room of the "American House" PIETY HILL.

Coloma, Nov. 27th, 1852.—no 10 tf.

DR. H. W. SPERRY,

Office corner of Main and 2d Streets.

OPPOSITE THE VIRGINIA SALOON.

Coloma, Sept 25—no 1.

ROBERTSON, SANDERSON & HUME,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

Office at Coloma & Placerville.

Dec 11—no 12 2m

GENERAL ADVERTISING AGENCY.

ADVERTISEMENTS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED and promptly forwarded for any of the Papers in

California, Oregon or the Atlantic States.

J. M. PARKER.

City Directory Office, 106 Clay st., San Francisco

R. MARSH,

JEWELER & WATCHMAKER,

MAIN STREET CORNER OF 2ND.

All kinds of Rings, Breast-Pins and Jewelry made to order ON REASONABLE TERMS.

Dec 4—no 11 tf

J. W. FOARD. GEO. CADWALADER.

J. W. Foard & co.

FIRE PROOF BUILDING, NO 146, J STREET BETWEEN 5 & 6

WHOLESALE dealers in all kinds of merchandise

Refer to

CONNESS & REED, Georgetown.
PRICE & TOMLINSON, Placerville.
FERGUSON & CO., Greenwoods Valley.

Oct 2—6m.

GEORGETOWN BANKING HOUSE,

CONNESS & REED, Bankers.

GOLD DUST bought at the highest market rates. Exchange for sale on the Atlantic States; Checks at par on Sacramento City, and San Francisco.

DRAW ON WELLS, FARGO & CO., through whom letters and packages may be sent to any part of the United States, Canada or Europe.

Oct 9—tf.

J. CONNESS. T. M. REED.

GEORGETOWN STORE.

THE undersigned dealers in Hardware and Miners supplies of all kinds, invite the attention of their customers to their stock which is selected with care, and sold at the lowest market rates.

CONNESS & REED.

Oct 9—tf.

JOSEPH TAYLOR.

LIVERY STABLE and EXCHANGE, opposite American House Coloma.

Hay and grain constantly on hand for the accommodation of hostlers. Horses to let at any time on reasonable terms.

Coloma, Oct. 30th 1852.

J. W. SEELEY,

Watchmaker and Jeweler,

MAIN STREET,

Opposite Adams & Co.'s Express Office.

JEWELRY, JEWELRY.

Just received an invoice of splendid Jewelry, and for sale at New York prices.

Gold and Silver Watches, from the best makers in the world. Also a large assortment of Gold Specs, Rings, Breastpins, Bracelets, Lockets &c. &c.

Thankful for all favors bestowed upon him in retrospect, hopes a continuance of the same, and would say to his friends and public that he has engaged the services of Mr. J. S. Chapman, and can now attend to all job work to order, with neatness and dispatch.

Coloma, Sept 25—no 1 tf

BANKING HOUSE OF READ & CO., AGENCY OF BURGOYNE & CO., BANKERS, San Francisco.

EXCHANGE FOR SALE on—

Baring Brothers & Co.	London.
Hottinguer & Co.	Paris.
Burgoyne & Plume.	New York.
Canal Bank.	New Orleans.
L. A. Benoist & Co.	St. Louis.
J. E. Thayer & Bro.	Boston.

SIGHT CHECKS on Messrs BURGOYNE & CO., San Francisco, at par.

HIGHEST PRICE at all times paid for GOLD DUST —Nov 20—no 9

BANKING HOUSE OF BURGOYNE & CO., SAN FRANCISCO.

EXCHANGE for sale at sight or time in sums to suit, on—

Baring Brothers & Co.	London.
Hottinguer & Co.	Paris.
Burgoyne & Co.	New York.
Phœnix Bank.	do
J. E. Thayer & Brother,	Boston.
Canal Bank,	New Orleans.
L. A. Benoist & Co.	St. Louis.

AGENTS.

READ & CO.,	Sacramento.
JOHN V. PLUME & CO.	Marysville.

Nov 20—no 10 tf.

JOHNTOWN STORE.

S. M'CONNELL & CO.,

Would call the attention of the miners of Johntown and vicinity to their general assortment of groceries provisions, liquors, clothing, boots and shoes, miners tools, &c. &., which they are receiving every week from Sacramento City, and for sale at reasonable rates.

GOLD DUST

taken in exchange for goods and the highest price paid.

Jan 15th, 1853—no 17 tf

BLACKSMITH SHOP.

Main Street, Corner of Bridge St., Coloma.

ALL kinds of Iron work done with neatness and dispatch, CARRIAGES, WAGONS, &c., repaired to order.

HORSE SHOEING

done on reasonable terms.

C. GARRATT & CO.

Feb 5—no 20 tf

CRYSTAL SALOON.

Main Street. . . . Diamond Springs.

MESSRS FOUKE & ROBINSON, would call the attention of the *eating public* to their

NEWLY OPENED SALOON,

where every luxury of the season can be found.—Oysters, Ham & Eggs, Pigs feet, Sauce, Tripe, Quails, Venison &c., served up in excellent order at all hours.

☞ *Don't forget the place* Main St., next door to the "PACIFIC."

Diamond Springs, Dec. 18th., 1852. 13—tf.

SIERRA NEVADA HOUSE.

Main Street, Coloma.

To the traveling public and *"the rest of mankind."* MR. CHALMERS would call their attention to the

"SIERRA NEVADA,"

where every one can be accommodated with board and lodging as reasonable as any other hotel in this region of country.

Particular attention paid strangers, Families and travelers, and every courtesy shown them.

The table is furnished with the best the market affords.

THE READING ROOM

will be furnished with the latest news and files of the latest Newspapers.

Thankful for the patronage bestowed upon him heretofore, he hopes a countinuance of the same.

No gambling allowed in the house.

ROBERT CHALMERS, Prop'r.

Dec 25—no 14 tf

WINTERS' HOTEL,

RETITLED AND REOPENED.

MAIN STREET, COLOMA.

ORMSBY & CO. would respectfully inform their friends and the traveling public generally, that they have REFITTED AND REOPENED this commodious house and are prepared for the accommodation of Boarders and Travelers.

The arrangements of this House are well suited for the accommodation of

LADIES AND FAMILIES.

For which it offers advantages superior *to any other Hotel in the Country.*

The Table is always furnished with *the best* while *THE BAR* contains a superior assortment of *Wines, Liquors and Cigars.*

In connection with the Hotel there are two fine BILLIARD TABLES where all those fond of that recreation can amuse themselves.

The Stages for Sacramento, arrive and depart from this Hotel every day rendering great convenience to the traveling public

Coloma, Dec. 25th. 1852. no. 14—3 mo.

DAGUERROTYPES taken in clear or cloudy days at BALLMAN'S DAGUERREAN ROOMS, at the old "United States Hotel," up stairs, Coloma.

Coloma, Dec 25th, 1852. no. 14—tf.

THE SHADES.

Main Street, near the Plaza.

MESSRS HUGHES & MOULTON would solicit the patronage of their friends and the traveling public generally to their

RESTAURANT,

where Venison, Bear-Meat, Quail and all kinds of game is served up in the best order. Oysters, Pies Fruit, Ham & Eggs, Steaks &c., constantly on hand and

MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

No expense or pains will be spared to render satisfaction to all.

In connection are neat and commodious

LODGING ROOMS,

where travelers can always be accommodated.

Placerville, Dec. 11th, 1852.—no 13 tf

FOR SALE;

The NEW YORK BAKERY with the House, Lot Oven, Furniture, Fixtures and Baking Utensils. Situated on Main street, Coloma.

THE STAND is a good one, and doing good business.

The subscribers wishing soon to leave for the States will sell the property cheap for cash.

JOHN MADISON & CO.

Jan 15—no 17 tf

H. T. PLANT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

in the best qualities of Groceries, Provisions, Liquors and Miners Supplies. Also, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Mining Utensils, &c.

GOLD DUST taken for goods and the market price paid.

Recollect the place; Main street, Coloma, nearly opposite Adams & Co.

Jan 22—no 18 6w

A. G. & A. S. TRYON'S

GROCERY, PROVISION, HARDWARE AND CLOTHING,

ESTABLISHMENT,

At the Old and well known stand on

PIETY HILL,

Opposite the

AMERICAN HOUSE,

which has been repaired

FOR THE LAST THREE YEARS,

where will be found a good stock of goods consisting of

GROCERIES,	PROVISIONS, LIQUORS,
CLOTHING	DRYGOODS, CROCKERY,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY.	MINING TOOLS,
OIL & INDIA RUBBER CLOTHING,	BOOTS SHOES &c. &c.

Our customers will always find a good stock and as low as can be found in this market.

GOLD DUST

taken in exchange for GOODS and the

Highest Price Paid.

Thankful to the public for their liberal Patronage, a continuance of the same will be thankfully received.

Nov 15—no 8

EL DORADO HOUSE.

The subscriber has just received a lot of goods,

SUITABLE

for the inclement

SEASON,

to which he invites the attention of friends and public

J. J. HUNTRESS, Brick Store.

Coloma, Jan. 1st. 1853—no 15 tf

Placerville, El Dorado County, California.

MINERS' HOME.

Main Street.

MR. D. W. LEVAN would say to the MINERS, and the traveling public, that the MINERS HOME is always open for the reception of boarders and travelers.

Thankful for all past favors, he hopes a continuance of the same.

Recollect the MINERS' HOME, corner of Main and Sacramento Streets.

Dec. 14—no 13 tf

SIX 25 PAID FOR GOLD DUST

at ADAMS & CO'S. OFFICE in Coloma.

SIGHT CHECKS on Sacramento and San Francisco, at par.

A. A. VANGUELDER, Ag't.

Jan 8—no 16

PACIFIC SALOON.

BILLIARDS! BOWLING!! AND GAMING!!!

Amusement & Recreation,

Main Street. . . . Diamond Springs.

MESSRS BENSON & CUNINGHAM would say to their friends and the *Sporting public* generally, that they have lately fitted up an *elegant and spacious Saloon,* (150 feet in length, 40 feet in width,) which in style and accomodation *cannot* be *surpassed in this country.* To those fond of an *agreeable pastime,* are invited to call and spend their leisure hours at a game of Billiards, Tenpins, Cards, &c.

☞ No expense or trouble have been spared to make them Saloon,

THE GREAT PLACE OF ENJOYMENT

Their REFRESHMENT BAR is always furnished with Oysters, Cold Meats &c., also the best Liquors Wines & Cigars.

A Band of Music is in attendance every evening.

Diamond Springs, Dec. 18th., 1852. 13—tf.

OHIO STORE.

Main Street, Coloma.

Wm. McConnell & Co., wholesale and retail dealers in GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARD WARE, MINING TOOLS and MINERS' SUPPLIES.

The highest price paid for GOLD DUST, and American coin given in exchange.

Drafts for sale on New York and Ohio.

Oct 16—no 4 tf

COUNTY LICENSES.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons dealing in goods, wares and merchandise, which are not the products of this state as also all persons selling spirituous liquors, and all person keeping gaming tables, billiard tables and bowling alleys, as also all persons engaged in peddling the manufactures of other countries in the County of EL DORADO, are required to call at the office of the COUNTY TREASURER in Coloma and take out LICENSE for the same.

Those failing to conform to the above requirements will be prosecuted according to law.

Coloma, Nov. 27th, 1852.—no 10 tf.

WM. H. STONE,
Treasurer El Do. Co.

NOTICE.

THE PILOT LINE OF NEW FOUR HORSE STAGES Leaves Georgetown daily at 5 1 2 o'clock A M. for Sacramento City via Greenwood Valley Knickerbocker Ranch, Centerville, Salmon Falls and Mormon Island. This line is stocked with new Stages, good Horses, careful and attentive drivers.

The patronage of the travelling public is respectfully solicited.

MAURICE, Proprietor.

M. A. MERCHANT, Ag't at Georgetown.

Oct 16—no 4 tf.

ADAMS & CO'S

Express Banking and Exchange Office, Main Street Coloma.

GOLD DUST purchased and forwarded to any part of the United States, and also, to England, *insured* or *uninsured,* at as low rates as can be done by any house with security.

Our Express being the most extensive in the United States, we can guarantee facilities not possessed by any other concern.

Deposits received, special or otherwise. Bills of Exchange drawn on the following places.

BOSTON,
NEW YORK,
PHILADELPHIA,
PITTSBURGH,
BALTIMORE,
WASHINGTON,
ST. LOUIS,
CINCINNATI,
NEW ORLEANS,
LONDON, etc.

Also payable at the following Banks.

Mechanics and Farmers Bank,	Albany.
Utica City Bank,	Utica.
Bank of Syracuse,	Syracuse.
Bank of Auburn,	Auburn.
Bank of Attica,	Buffalo.
Rochester City Bank,	Rochester.
Geo. Smith & co.,	Chicago.
A. Mitchell—Fire & Marine Ins. Co.,	Milwaukie.
Michigan State Bank,	Detroit.
Commercial Branch Bank of the State of Ohio,	Cleveland.
Clinton Bank,	Columbus O.

Our Treasure is forwarded by the Pacific Mail Steamers on the 1st and 5th of each month, an Express for small packages by Vanderbelts Line.

Sight checks for sale on Sacramento and San Francisco, and all of our Offices in California.

A. A. VANGUELDER, Ag't.

Coloma, Sept. 25 1852—no 1.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC EXPRESS.

A joint Stock Company,

CAPITAL $300.000.

Office in S. Brannan's new fire-proof block, Montgomery st., between California and Sacramento.

DIRECTORS:

Henry Wells,	Wm. G. Fargo,
Johnston Livingston,	James McKay,
Elija P. Williams,	Alpheus Reynolds,
Edwin B. Morgan,	Alex. M. C. Smith,
Henry D. Rice.	

EDWIN B. MORGAN, President.

James McKay, Secretary.

This Company, having completed its organization as above, is now ready to undertake a general Express, Forwarding, Agency and Commission Business; the purchase and sale of Gold Dust, Bullion and Bills of Exchange; the payment and collection of Notes, Bills and Accounts; the forwarding of Gold Dust, Bullion and Specie, also Packages, Parcels and Freight of all descriptions, in and between the City of New York and the City of San Francisco, and the principal cities and towns in California; connecting at New York with the lines of the American Express Company; the Harnden Express: Pullen, Virgil & Co.'s Northern and Canada Express, and Livingston, Wells & Co.'s European Express.

They have established Offices and faithful Agents in all the principal cities and towns throughout the Eastern, Middle and Western States; energetic and faithful messengers, furnished with iron chests for the security of treasure and other valuable packages, accompanying each Express upon all their lines, as well in California as in the Atlantic States.

BAKER'S HOTEL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his old friends and "every body else," that he has refitted and enlarged this well known establishment and is now amply suplied with every thing necessary for the comfort and convenience of the traveler and boarder.

The Table of the "BAKER'S HOTEL" will always be supplied with the best that our markets can afford, and those who desire it can always be accomodated with a comfortable bed. W. C. BAKER.

Coloma Dec. 18th, 1852.

N. B.—Having determined to return to the States in March next, the above property, (which is now doing a flourishing business) can be purchased on reasonable terms, apply to the subscriber on the premises. W. C. BAKER.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

DOCTORS TAYLOR & THOMAS, would inform the citizens of Coloma and the surrounding country, that they have opened an extensive Drug establishment, in the house formerly occupied by Wm. Zellner, where they will keep constantly on hand, a full and complete assortment of fresh and genuine Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, and Family Medicines, to which the attention of Physicians and the sick are respectfully directed. Among their Medicines put up for use are the following:

Indian Cologogue,	Moffatts Pills,
Townsend's Sarsaparilla,	Lees "
Myres "	Brandreths Pills,
Nerve & Bone Liniment,	Wrights "
Pain Extractor,	Graffenburgs "
Pain Killer	Castor Oil
Opodeldock,	Harlaem Oil &c. &c.

Prescriptions carefully filled at all hours.

N. B.—DR'S TAYLOR & THOMAS, having also associated themselves in the practice of Medicine & Surgery, will devote their attention to such as may desire their services. Office in their Drug Store, Main St., Coloma, next door west of Adams & Co.'s Express. Coloma, Jan 25th, 1853. No. 16—tf.

CONFECTIONARY MANUFACTORY & FANCY CAKE, AND PIE

BAKERY.

Messrs. Davis & White would call the attention of the Store-keepers in the diffrt parts of the mines, to their

Manufactory of Confectionaries,

where they have on hand, and can manufacture to order, any quantity of Candies, very low for cash.—Traders in the mines who have been accustomed to buying confectionary in the Cities below, would do well to try them as all articles in their line manufactured is fresh, and of the first quality.

Wedding cake and refreshments, for Festivals, Parties, Balls, &c., made to order.

To those depressed with hunger and wish something good to eat at any hour can find relief by calling in. Pies and Cakes, Hot Coffee and Tea constantly on hand.

Family bread baked every morning and night.

Jan 22—no 18 tf

HOWARD HOUSE,

DIAMOND SPRINGS.

MESSRS TITUS & HUGHES would respectfully announce to the traveling public generally that they have fitted up a large and commodious Hotel, and are prepared for the reception of families, with neat apartments for Ladies, single or double bedel rooms to suit customers.

TABLE HOUSE, FURNITURE,

BEDS & BEDDING ARE ALL NEW.

Every substantial of the season will be found upon their table, and no expense or trouble will be spared to render

Satisfaction to their Patrons.

In connection with the house is a commodious STABLE AND WAGON YARD,

where teamsters can be accommodated at all times with good provender.

Two Stages for Sacramento leave their hotel every morning at 5 o'clock.

Dec 18—no 13 tf

Condee Moulton & Co.

Run a Daily Stage from Placerville to Coloma and back. An easy carriage, careful driver and moderate charges are the inducements offered by this line to the traveling public.

Coloma, Oct. 18 h., 1852.

PLACERVILLE BOOK —AND— STATIONARY STORE.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public generally, that he has opened a *Book and Stationary* store where can be found the finest quality of Stationary of every description at San Francisco prices; also all the latest and most popular works of the day. On the arrival of each steamer, will be received the latest dates of

Newspapers, Magazines and Periodicals,

from all parts of the States. There is also a *Circulating Library* attached to the establishment, where the reading community can be supplied with the most popular works at a small expense.

☞ Orders received for Law Books, Scientific Works and Miscellaneous Books of every description.

Main . . next door to Adams & Co's Exp'ss Office.

Placer . . Dec. 18th, 1852. 13—1.

THE CHILD'S DREAM!

"O, I have had a dream, mother,
So beautiful and strange;
Would I could sleep on, mother,
And that dream never change!"

"What hast thou dreamed, my dearest one?
Thy look is bright and wild;
Thy mother's ear is ready,
To listen to her child."

"I dreamed I lay asleep, mother,
Beneath an orange tree,
When a white bird came and sang, mother,
So sweetly unto me.

"Though it woke me with its warbling,
Its notes were soft and low,
And it bade me rise and follow
Wherever it might go.

"It led me on and on, mother,
Through groves and realms of light,
Until it came to one, mother,
Which dazzled—'twas so bright.

"As tremblingly I entered,
An Angel form drew near,
And bade me welcome thither,
Nor pain nor sorrow fear.

"I knew not aught was there, mother,
I only felt 'twas bliss,
And joined that white bird's song, mother,
Oh, canst thou read me this?"

"Yes, dearest, to thy mother,
Such happiness is given—
The holy spirit was that bird,
That grove of light was heaven."

The following witty paragraph, from the Lafayette (Ind.) Journal, shows that it is not safe for an editor to commence the publication of a story until he sees the end of it:

THAT PANTHER HUNT.—We published some time since on the outside of two numbers of the Daily Journal a tale entitled "The Panther Hunt." The Crawford Locomotive received the first paper and published half of the tale. The second paper did not come to hand, and the Locomotive had to "give it up so," never publishing the last half. The panther had sprung and was in mid-air, a horrid scream was half uttered, the hunter was in a most agonizing position, and just at this crisis the tale ended. Whether the panther ever finished his spring, whether he lit on the hunter or is in mid air yet, or whether that same long, wild yell of rage is yet making the forest ring and the hunter quake, and whether the hunter took to his heels, was devoured, or devoured the panther, is all left to the imagination of the readers of the Locomotive. Imagine their condition. The editors ought to have got the panther down somehow, and it would have been very little trouble for them to have said in a note whether he ever finished that yell or not. As it is they get up steam and vow they will never publish another "Hunt" from the Daily Journal. The moral of this catastrophe is, never commence a tale until you know it has an end—never start your bulgine on a track until you know where it goes to. But if after getting under good headway you find the track and tale has no end, why, make one. Never stop till you get to *some* station, and never leave a screaming panther in mid-air, never, never.

What can be more tenderly beautiful than that sentence from Southey's Doctor—"Every heart has some cherished spot on which the last rays of memory's evening sunshine rest." It may be the early home—the trysting tree—the chamber of death—the old village church—the hall of festivity, or the grave yard; it need not necessarily be a scene of happiness—for memory preserves and hallows the pains as well as the pleasures of the past. O there are many treasures gleaned from the paths of life, and the best of all these treasure-spots of the heart.

One fountain there is whose deep lying vein has only just begun to throw up its silver drops among mankind—a fountain which will allay the thirst of millions, and will give to those who drink from it, peace and joy. It is knowledge; fountain of intellectual cultivation, which gives health to mankind—makes clear the vision, brings joy to his life, and breathes over his soul's destiny a deep repose. Go and drink therefrom, thou whom fortune has not favored, and thou wilt soon find thyself rich! Thou mayest go forth into the world, and find thyself every where at home; thou canst cultivate in thy own little chamber; thy friends are ever round thee, and carry on wise conversations with thee; nature, antiquity, heaven, are accessible to thee! The industrious kingdom of the ant, the works of man, the rainbow, and music's sweet chorus, offer to thy soul hospitality.

[*Frederika Bremer.*

AWFUL REVENGE.—An editor in Illinois, being asked why he did not publish the communications sent to his office, replied, because nobody would ever publish his when he was a youngster, and he intends to be even with the world. He had a newspaper of his own, and correspondents might go to the devil.

WANTS.—Wanted—Twenty independent ladies of "good families" who dare to wear their last Winter's bonnets to church on a clear Sunday.

Wanted—The same number of young ladies 'who are anybody, 'who dare to be seen wearing shoes with soles thick enough to keep their feet warm.

Wanted—The same number of young ladies of sufficient age 'to go into company,' who dare confess they ever made a loaf of bread.

POSER FOR NATURALISTS.—A correspondent of the Boston Investigator fancies that he has knocked the logic of infidelity into a cocked hat by the following query:

"Which was first, the egg that produced the first chicken, or the hen that layed the first egg?"

To go to sleep easy, read some of the Philadelphia "weekly papers."—*New York Sunday Atlas.*

To which the Philadelphia *Post*, rejoins:—"To go to the devil easy, read some of the New York Sunday papers."

"I am now about to do for you what the devil never did by you," said a quaint parson in his valedictory to his flock, "that is, I shall leave you."

We hope the Buffalo Rough Notes does not, in the following account, mean to insinuate any thing against the veracity of the statement concerning a certain mysterious box in Gotham:

"Another infamous attempt has been made to take life by means of an infernal machine. A paste-board box was recently sent to the editor of the Texas Blower, containing a half dozen shirt collars so assassinatingly sharp that the cut-throat intentions of the blood-thirsty monster who had concocted this scheme of villainy, were obvious. The diabolical attempt was most happily frustrated by the presence of mind of the ferryman, who, with the utmost coolness and unconcern dipped them in the river and 'took the starch out of them.' To what base uses will not man appropriate the simplest household article?"

A young lady—a sensible girl—gives the following catalogue of different kinds of love: "The sweetest—a mother's love; the longest a brother's love; the strongest—a woman's love; the dearest—a man's love; and the sweetest, longest, strongest, dearest love—a 'love of a bonnet.'"

The Chinese measure cold by a *thermometer of jackets.* They dress more thickly instead of using fire. "Three jackets" is a cool day—"six jackets" keenly cold—from "ten" to "fifteen jackets" dreadfully severe.

A lady who wished for some stuffing from a duck, which a gentleman was carving at a public table, requested him to transfer from the deceased fowl to her plate some of its *artificial intestines.*

In an Univetsity in Virginia, some years ago, the students' *boots* were proscribed, from the fact that they sent them to be *tapped* so often. It was found that they were sent with a *bottle* in them, and required tapping oftener than the interest of the institution allowed.

"I never complained of my condition but once," said an old man, "when my feet were bare and I had no money to buy shoes; but I met a man without feet and I became contented."

AMERICAN HOUSE.

THE undersigned respectfully announces to the citizens of Coloma and vicinity, and the traveling public generally, that he has taken the

NEW HOUSE,

situated in the upper part of Coloma, on

PIETY HILL,

nearly opposite the Court House, where he is prepared to accomodate Boarders and Travelers.

He is also prepared for the reception of Families, with neat apartments for the Ladies, with single or double bedded rooms, to suit customers.

Every luxury and substantial of the season and Market will be found upon his table, no trouble or expense will be spared to render his patrons comfortable.

HIS BEDS AND BEDDING ARE ALL NEW.

The House is situated in the most beautiful and healthy part of the Town, which gives it advantages not enjoyed by any other similar establishment of the place.

THE READING ROOM

will be furnished with the latest news and files of the latest Newspapers.

In connection with the House is a good commodious

STABLE AND WAGON YARD,

where will found at all times attentive Ostlers, and plenty of the best kind of provender.

☞No gambling allowed in the House.

C. V. N. BALLARD.

Dec. 4—no 11 tf

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
MINER'S ADVOCATE.

The undersigned have commenced the publication of a WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, under the above title, at Coloma, the County seat of El Dorado County, California, to which the attention of the *reading* and *advertising* public is invited.

While the political complection of the paper will be *Democratic*, an especial object of its publication will be to render it also agreeable to the general reader, and useful in Political, Commersial and *Home* circles.

The MINER will find himself and his peculiar interests fully represented upon the pages of the "*Advocate;*"—and setting out, as we do, with a pledge that no pains will be spared to make ourselves "generally useful," we feel satisfied that a generous public and ourselves will soon be on terms of amity and convention, mutually edifying and profitable.

The *Agricultural* interests of California, which have generally been passed over, in the rush and scuffle of an energetic, adventurous people, carried away by the excitement of a *gold hunt*, are now beginning to *attend to themselves*, and consequently will require an appropriate place in our columns.

In our JOB OFFICE we have the best qualities and styles of "material" for printing every variety of card and business advertisements, in a neat and handsome style, and on terms which cannot fail to meet the approbation of the business community generally; and we are prepared to print, at the shortest notice, every variety of Legal Forms, Advertisements, Commercial Cards, Notices, &c., &c.

Subscriptions recived at the Express Office of Adams & Co.

TERMS.

For one year (invariably in advance) . .	$8 00
" Six months	5 00
" Three months	3 00

Coloma, El Dorado Co., Cal.

J. CONNESS & CO.

COLOMA
BLACKSMITH AND HARDWARE SHOP,
MINERS' TOOLS.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has arrangements with the firms of Burge & Co., of Sacramento City, and Townie & Van Winkle of San Francisco, so that he is able to furnish mining implements of every description at a small advance upon San Francisco prices. He has also a blacksmith shop connected with the establishment, with competent smiths, for the shoeing of horses or the making of miners' implements. His stock on hand always includes Shovels, Hoes, Drills Rakes Picks, Hammers, Sledges, Axes, Crowbars, Steel, Iron, Nails, Borax, Horse Nails, Blasting Implements, and Blasting and Rifle Powder, and a full supply of materials for blacksmiths at a distance. He will forward orders for castings. With facilities thus for supplying and serving on the best terms, the miners of this region he requests the continued patronage of his former friends. J. C. BROWN.

Sept 25—tf.

UNION CITY STORE, HOTEL, BAKERY AND BOARDIND HOUSE.

LAW & STEPHENS would respectfully inform their numerous friends and customers, that they are now receiving tri-weekly from the city a general assortment of goods which they will sell at the lowest price for cash.

Their stock consist in part of provision of all kinds MINING IMPLEMENTS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES: &c &c., BREAD, CAKES, PIES &c.

A liberal discount made to Hotels and Boarding Houses.

LAW & STEPHENS.

Union City, Jan 29th 1853—no 19 tf.

PAINTS.— White Lead,
Red Lead,
Prussian Blue,
Ivory Black,
Spanish Brown,
Chrome Greene,
Chrome Yellow,
Lamp Black,—Just received and for sale at CHILD & WORTHEN'S.

Sept 25—no 1.

AN ACT

To provide for the protection of Foreigners, and to define their liabilities and privileges.

Whereas, great prejudices exist in the mining districts in relation to the propriety of foreigners being permitted to work placer and quartz diggings, inasmuch as they are not liable to the same duties as American citizens, while they enjoy the same privileges; and whereas, these contests produce great expenditure by the State, in the maintenance of order; and whereas, in consideration of the protection and privileges extended and secured to them by the constitution and laws of our country—therefore,

The people of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. That from and after the first day of June next, and until Congress shall by law assume control of the mining lands of California, no person not being a citizen of the United States (California Indians being excepted) shall be allowed to take gold from any of the mines of this State, unless he shall have a license therefor as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the State to secure a sufficient number of blank licenses, which shall be substantially in the following form, and numbering consecutively, and a record thereof be filed in his office:

"No. ——, —— county, (date.) This certifies that —— has this day paid the sheriff of —— county, three dollars, which entitles him to labor in the mines with in this State, for one month from date. —— Comptroller of State. By —— Sheriff."

(To be returned upon expiration of term.)

Sec. 3. The Sheriff of each county shall be the collector of license tax under the provisions of this act, who, before entering upon the duties herein provided for, shall enter into bond to the State, with two or more sureties to be approved by the board of supervisors, if any such exist in his county. If there be no such board, then by the county judge, in the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties required of him by this act, which bond shall be filed in the office of the clerk of said county; and the said collector shall for his services in collecting said license tax, receive ten per cent. on all sums collected.

Sec. 4. The treasurer of State shall fill the blanks of the numbers and counties, which have been left in the printed form, and shall be liable on his bond for all licenses delivered to him by the comptroller, except for such as he may have issued to the recorders of counties under the provisions of the following sections:

Sec. 5. The treasurer of State shall issue as soon as practicable, to the recorder of each county, and thereafter previous to the fifteenth of December of each year, such number of licenses as may be deemed sufficient for the use of said county, taking seperate receipts for each class of licenses issued, which receipts shall be recorded by the treasurer in a book to be provided for that purpose, and shall stand as a charge against said recorder, and said recorder shall execute a bond to the State, conditioned for a faithful performance of all the duties required of him by this act, in the sum of five thousand dollars; said bond to be approved by the governor and comptroller.

Sec. 6. The amount to be paid for each license shall be at the rate of three dollars per month, and said license shall in no case be transferrable.

Sec. 7. The recorder shall deliver to the sheriff of his county such number of licenses as said sheriff may require, charging him therewith and taking his receipt therefor. The sheriff shall make monthly returns to the board of supervisors, if any such board exist in his county. If there be no such board, then to the county judge of the number of licenses issued, and to whom; the amount of money received, and accompanying which returns shall be a list of the names of those to whom licenses have been issued by him, with the age of each, and the country from which he has migrated. The first returns shall be made on the first Monday in June next, and thereafter a return shall be made on the first Monday of each succeeding month as herein specified.

Sec. 8. The sheriff shall have power to appoint a sufficient number of deputies to assist him in the performance of his duties, who shall be paid by the sheriff out of the per centage provided for in this act. The said sheriff to be responsible for the acts of his deputies, and may require from them such bond and surety as he may deem proper for his own indemnification.

Sec. 9. Fifty per cent of all the monies collected under the provisions of this act, shall be paid into the State treasury, and constitute a part of the general fund. The balance less the per centage allowed for collecting, shall be paid into the general fund of the county, and it shall be the duty of the sheriff to pay over to the county treasurer monthly all monies collected under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 10. No foreign miner who shall not have a license under the provisions of this act, shall be allowed either to prosecute or defend any action in any of the courts of the State.

Sec. 11. Immediately preceding the time provided by law for the final settlement of the county treasurers with the treasurer of State, it shall be the duty of each recorder to whom licenses have been issued, to report to the comptroller of State the number of licenses on hand in his office, as also the number in the hands of the sheriff, who is hereby required to report to said recorder the number of licenses not disposed of, for which he has receipted to the said recorder.

Sec. 12. The treasurer and comptroller of State shall, as soon as practicable, compare the returns of the sheriffs with the reports of the county recorders, and if there shall be any discrepancy in the statements it shall be the duty of the comptroller to immediately inform the prosecuting attorney of the county in which such delinquent resides, who shall commence suit against such delinquent and his sureties forthwith.

Sec. 13. Any sheriff or his deputy who shall neglect to pay over the money collected by him or them, under the provisions of this act, or shall appropriate any part thereof to his or their own use, other than the per centage they are entitled to retain under the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of embezzlement, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the State prison for a time not less than one year nor more than ten.

Sec. 14. Any officer charged with the collection of the tax provided to be collected by this act, who shall give any receipt other than the receipt prescribed by this act, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned in the county jail any time not exceeding six months.

Sec. 15. It shall be the duty of the different sheriffs to return all unsold licenses to the county recorders, prior to the 15th day of December each year, and receive new licenses, and the county recorder shall immediately transmit to the comptroller of State said licenses, who shall deliver them to the treasurer of State; said license so returned shall be placed to the credit of the different county recorders on the books of the treasurer, and the licenses destroyed in the presence of the comptroller of State, who shall also make a record of the same.

Sec. 16. Any person who shall make any alteration or cause the same to be made in any license, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be proceeded against accordingly.

Sec. 17. Any person or company hiring foreigners to work in the mines of this State, shall be liable for the amount of the licenses for each person so employed as provided in this act.

Sec. 18. These licenses shall be printed in English, Spanish and French.

Sec. 19. This act shall take effect from and after the first day of June, 1852.

Signed May 4th, 1852,

RICH'D P. HAMMOND,
Speaker of Assembly.
SAMUEL PURDY,
President Senate.

Approved, May 4, 1852.

JOHN BIGLER.

WINN'S FOUNTAN HEAD.

Steam Candy Manufactory, Fancy Confectionery, Pies and Cake Bakery, and Refreshment SALOON. Long Wharf, between Sansome and Battery streets.

I will just say to my patrons for their especial benefit, some of whom have been frequently decoyed by the near intimations of tables, chairs &c, (as well as my system of tickets,) by a house in close proximity to the Fountain Head, (and been as often taken in,) that with a little more attention they can avoid the like occurrence for the future, by just noticing the number on the candy windows. 47, 49, and 87, on the doors.

The FOUNTAIN HEAD was first established on Jackson street, and destroyed by fire in September 1850, reopened in Clay street, the same month, then again consumed by the same devastating element on the memorable 4th of May, 1851, and was again opened where it now stands, in July following, and was the first public refreshment saloon ever started upon the coast of the Pacific, without intoxicating liquors, not even a glass of beer has ever been sold upon the premises, neither shall be. My friends advised me to introduce the sale of liquors into my business, as they thought it would add much to my profits; my reply was, I have *hands* to labor and produce what will sustain life, but not to deal out that which will destroy it. The Fountain Head, as usual, is open from six o'clock in the morning, till 12 o'clock at night; so that gentlemen who are unable to obtain seats at regular meal hours, may get refreshments between times, when the crowd is not so great. M. L. WINN.

Dec 4—no 11 tf.

THE NEW STEAMBOAT LAW.

The following is a condensation of an act to amend an act entitled "an act to provide for the better security of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam and for other purposes," approved by the President August 30, 1852.

§ 1. No register, license, or enrollment shall be granted or issued by any Collector unless the vessel applying for them has complied with the provisions of this act.

§ 2. Inspectors of hulls and engines must satisfy themselves regarding the boat's safety from fire: no combustible material shall be placed within 18 inches of any metal liable to be heated, unless a column of air intervenes sufficient at all times to protect such combustible material from ignition.

§ 3. Steamers under 200 tons must have a double acting force pump with a chamber at least 4 inches in diameter; under 500 tons two such pumps: over 500 tons three such pumps, one to be worked by steam. Each pump to have good hose kept in perfect order and two thirds the ships length.

§ 4. Every steamer to have at least one boat and one life boat always ready for service; the life boat to be metal and fire proof, to be capable of sustaining 50 persons, and having life line attached to the gunwale at suitable distances: boats between 500 and 800 tons to have 3 life boats; between 800 and 1500 tons 4 life boats; over 1500 tons 6 life boats. River boats exempt from carrying more than one life boat under certain circumstances.

§ 5. Every boat to have one life preserver and float for each passenger she is entitled by law to carry, and shall also carry buckets and axes according to the following scale:

Under 500 tons 25 buckets 5 axes; 600 tons 5 buckets and 1 axe for each 100 tons burden; and boats of heavier tonnage decreasing *pro rata*, so that boats of 3500 tons shall keep but 3 buckets for each 100 tons.

§ 6. Provides for sufficient communication for escape from deck to deck.

§ 7. No gunpowder, oil of turpentine, oil of vitrol, camphene, or other explosive burning fluid, or any substance that ignite by friction can be carried, except by special license as hereafter provided.

§ 8. Substances mentioned in sec. 7 must be packed up securely and separately from each other, and from all other articles, and the outside of the package must be distinctly marked with the contents. Penalty, fine not exceeding $1000, nor exceeding 18 months imprisonment, or both.

§ 9. Pilots, Engineers and Inspectors hereafter are to be appointed as follows, viz: the Collector of the Customs, the Judge of the U. S. District Court, and the Supervising Inspector of Boats for the District, compose a Licensing Board; said Board to appoint one man well versed in practical knowledge of ship building and steam navigation, to be called the Inspector of Hulls, and one man well versed and experienced in the duties of an engineer, employed by vessels navigated by steam, engaged in the carriage of passengers; and also versed in the construction and use of boilers and machinery, &c., to be called the Inspector of Boilers: the appointments to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. The duties of the Inspectors shall be, to perform a certain thorough examination as laid down in the law, to test every boiler by hydrostic pressure, within a limit to be prescribed by the owner and not exceeding 165 lbs per square inch; high pressure boats bearing 165 lbs to be allowed to carry 110 lbs as a working power for a new boiler 42 inches in diameter and made of plates ¼ inch thick; all boilers subject to a greater or less pressure to be graded according to this standard. Low pressure boilers to be allowed to carry three-quarters of the hydrostic pressure applied; water in the tests to be used at not exceeding 60° Fahrenheit. Every outside flue of a high pressure boiler to have a suitable alloy of metal fusible at the heat of the boiler at its highest working power, so as to let the steam escape when melted; and every other flue to have alloys in a similar manner fusible at a 10 lbs greater pressure. The Inspectors to give certificates of all the facts regarding an inspected boat, and her boilers and machinery; and where she is entitled to run, and how many passengers she may carry; such certificate to be signed and sworn to by them. The Inspectors, if such boat is provided "with chests of metal or entirely lined therewith," to enclose substances mentioned in sec. 7; they are also to mention the fact in their certificate. Inspectors must keep a full record of all their acts, &c. Inspectors must examine all engineers and pilots, and the proofs of competency they may produce, and shall license and classify them, giving a certificate for one year: they also have the power to revoke the certificate, and such certificate only qualifies the party to exercite his profession in the particular district where the examination takes place. Upon a refusal to license, or a revoking of a license, the engineer or pilot has an appeal to the supervising Inspector. No person shall be employed as a pilot or engineer, unless he has a license. Inspectors to examine boats arriving and departing, and at such other times as they deem proper. Inspectors have power to summon and compel the attendance of witnesses. It is made the duty of all engineers and pilots licensed, to assist the Inspectors and point out any defect or deficiencies in any boat.

§ 10. No boat to carry more passengers than the Inspector's certificate sets down as her compliment, under a forfeiture, to any person suing for it, of his passage money, and $10 additional for every passenger exceeding the limit. Boats bound to furnish an adequate supply of good wholesome food and water.

§ 11. If the safety valves of any boat are loaded or obstructed, &c., the master or other person doing the same, or having knowledge thereof, shall be fined $200 and imprisoned 18 months.

§ 12. In case the water in the boiler is suffered to fall below 3 inches above the safety flue, as prescribed in this act, the engineer, and if he is aware of the fact, the master, shall be fined $100: and if an explosion happens in consequence of such deficiency of water, by an imprisonment of from 6 to 18 months.

§ 13. All boilers to be made of iron stamped according to this act.

§ 14. Inspectors to examine into the quality of the material used in boilers.

§ 15. All plates of boiler iron to be distinctly and permanently stamped in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct.

§ 16. No boiler or steam pipe hereafter to be made of other than stamped iron or other stamped metal.

§ 17. Counterfeiting marks punished by a fine of $500 and 2 years imprisonment.

§ 18. The President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint 9 supervising inspectors who must be competent judges "of the character of vessels, and all parts of the machinery used in steaming." Supervising Inspectors to assemble once each year for joint consultation and to establish rules and regulations to govern the Inspectors. Supervising Inspectors to get $1500 each per year and traveling expenses.

§ 19 to 25 relate to duties of Supervising Inspectors and Collectors of the Customs.

§ 26. Inspectors issuing false certificates to be fined $500 and imprisoned 6 months.

§ 27. Masters of boats attempting to navigate without complying with this law, to be fined $100 and imprisoned 2 months.

§ 28. If the pilot or engineer deem the navigation unsafe in consequence of darkness, or derangement of machinery, the boat must be brought to.

§ 29. All boats must keep two copies of the rules and regulations established by the Inspectors posted in conspicuous places.

§ 30. Makes masters and owners liable for all damages suffered "from exposure, fire, collision or other cause," if happening through any neglect to comply with the act.

§ 33. Fixes the pay of Inspectors; that of San Francisco District is $1500.

PLACERVILLE BOOK
—AND—
STATIONARY STORE.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public generally, that he has opened a *Book and Stationary* store where can be found the finest quality of Stationary of every description at San Francisco prices; also all the latest and most popular works of the day. On the arrival of each steamer, will be received the latest dates of

Newspapers, Magazines and Periodicals,

from all parts of the States. There is also a *Circulating Library* attached to the establishment, where the reading community can be supplied with the most popular works at a small expense.

☞Orders received for Law Books, Scientific Works and Miscellaneous Books of every description. Main St., next door to Adams & Co's Exp'ss Office.

Placerville, Dec. 18th, 1852. 13—tf.

VIRGINIA SALOON

REBUILT AND NEWLY OPENED WITH TWO **SALOONS!**

MESSRS. HOLLIDAY & ASKINS would respectfully call the attention of their friends and the *eating* public generally to their SALOONS which they have just finished and where they can be furnished at *all hours* with Oysters, Lobsters, Clams, Ham & Eggs, Boiled Ham, Corned Beef, Tripe, Souse Tripe, Pigs Feet, Hot Coffee and Tea, with a great variety of cold meats constantly on hand and served up in the best order, also, Pies, cakes, Pastery and a large assortment

Of Confectionaries.

The bar contains the best assortment of Liquors.

HOLLIDAY & ASKINS, Proprietors.

Oct 30—no 6 tf

POST OFFICES IN CALIFORNIA.

A complete list of the Post Offices, and the counties in which located, and Post Masters, up to June 1st 1852.

OFFICE.	COUNTY.	POST MASTER
Agua Frio,	Mariposa,	B F Whittier
Antioch,	Contra Costa,	G W Kimball
Auburn,	Placer,	G Gwynn
Benecia,	Solano,	Rufus Brackett
Bidwell's Bar,	Butte,	A B Newcombe
Big Bar,	Trinity,	John T Weaver
Bodega,	Sonoma.	J M Miller
Buckeport,	Trinity,	John Clarke
Big Oak Flat,	Tuolumne,	Fleming Amyx
Cache Creek,	Yolo,	A McDonald
Carson's Creek,	Calaveras,	C G Lake
Centreville,	Nevada,	Wm Elder
Chico,	Butte,	A H Barbour
Colusi,	Colusi.	B Knight
Coloma,	El Dorado,	S S Brooks
Contra Costa,	Contra Costa,	A Marier
Cotton Wood,	Shasta,	T J Clantan
Cold Springs,	El Dorado,	J M Goetschius
Drytown,	Calaveras,	C H Crane
Dobbins' Ranch	Yuba,	W W Dobbins
Double Sprinns,	Calaveras,	A Bollean
Downieville,	Sierra,	E M Haskall
Foster's Bar,	Yuba,	T M Benton
Fremont,	Yolo,	J M Shepherd
Georgetown,	El Dorado,	W T Gibbs
Gilroy's,	Santa Clara	James Houck
Goodyear's Bar,	Yuba,	D O Woodruff
Garrote,	Tuolumne,	C Tucker
Green Springs,	"	James P Taylor
Hamilton	Butte,	Lyman Bristol
Horr's Ranch.	San Joaquin,	G A Warren
Jackson,	Calaveras,	H H Mann
Jacksonville,	Tuolumne,	G B Keyes
Knight's Ferry,	San Joaquin,	Lewis Dent
Lassen's,	Butte,	C W Pomeroy
Los Angeles,	Los Angeles,	W T B Sanford
Louisville,	El Dorado,	G G Blodgett
Mariposa,	Mariposa,	A Stevenson
Martines,	Contra Costa,	O C Coffin
Marysville,	Yuba,	James Cushing
Mission San Jose,	Santa Clara,	J J Vallejo
Monroeville,	Colusi,	J C Hulse
Monterey,	Monterey,	A Randall
Moor's Ranch.	Colusi,	N Merril
Moquelmne Hill,	Calaveras,	J B McKinney
Mormon Island,	Sacramento,	J M Shaw
Murphy's,	Calaveras,	M Bernhard
Mud Springs,	El Dorado,	B Chase
Mackaville,	El Dorado,	J H Brite
Mount Ophir,	Mariposa,	T Hahnson
Nashville,	El Dorado,	E De Young
Napa,	Napa,	L C Randall
Nevada,	Nevada,	F T Overton
Nicolaus,	Sutter,	H A Boggs
Oak Springs,	Tuolumne,	D Shoemaker
Ophirville,	Placer,	John G Jackson
Park's Bar,	Yuba,	James A Gregg
Petaluma,	Sonoma.	G V Keller
Placerville,	El Dorado,	T C Nugent
Pleasant Grove,	Sacramento,	A Kenyon
Quartzburgh,	Mariposa,	Thomas Thorn
Rough & Ready,	Nevada,	James M Maguire
Ringgold,	El Dorado,	J S Sergent
Sacramento,	Sacramento,	J L Edes
Salmon Falls,	El Dorado.	G Coons
San Antonio,	San Luis Obispo,	T Warson
San Diego,	San Diego,	T J Coats
San Francisco,	San Francisco,	J B Moore
San Jose,	Santa Clara,	John R Wilson
San Juan,	Monterey,	Edward Smith
San Luis Obispo,	San Luis Obispo,	S A Pollard,
San Rafael,	Marin,	M Sheppard
Santa Barbara,	Santa Barbara.	S Barney
Santa Clara,	Santa Clara,	F Cooper
Santa Cruz,	Santa Cruz,	Elisha Anthony
Shasta,	Shasta.	Josiah Rees
Sonoma,	Sonoma,	L W Boggs
Sonora,	Tuolumne,	P O Bertine
Staples' Ranch,	Calaveras,	D J Staples
Stockton,	San Joaquen.	J D Candes
Solidad,	San Luis Obispo,	J Richardson
Sutter Creek,	Calaveras,	B Burt
Tehama,	Colusi,	N Hall
Texas Hill,	Sacramento,	J A Crump
Trinidad,	Trinity,	L B Girkey
Union,	Santa Clara,	B F Bucknell
VALLEJO,	Solano,	Lyman Leslie
Vernon,	Sutter,	David Abdell
Volcano,	Calaveras,	E H Gemmell
Weaverville,	Trinity,	Thomas H Boys
Wood's Diggings,	Tuolumne,	R Turner
Yuba,	Yuba,	Wm F Nelson

Time of Holding Courts in El Dorado County for the Term 1853.

THE DISTRICT COURT.

Term commences Monday, January 24th, 1853.
do do do May 9th, do.
do do do August 15th, do.
do do do Nov. 21st, do.

The Special Term of this Court are immediately subsequent to each and every General Term.

COUNTY COURT.

Term Commences Monday, Jyunary 3d, 1853.
do do do March, 7th do.
do do do May, 2d, do.
do do do July, 4th, do.
do do do Sept. 5th, do.
do do do Nov. 7th, do.

COURT OF SESSIONS.

Term Commences Monday, Tebruary, 7th, 1853.
do do do April, 4th, do.
do do do June, 6th, do.
do do do August, 1st, do.
do do do October, 3d, do.
do do do Dec., 5th, do.

"Special Terms of this Court may also be held whenever in the opinion of the County Judge the public interests require the same."

PROBATE COURT.

Term Commences Monday, January 24th, 1853.
do do do February 28th, do.
do do do March 28th, do.
do do do April, 25th, do.
do do do May 23d, do.
do do do June 27th, do.
do do do July 25th, do.
do do do August, 22d, do.
do do do Sept. 26th, do.
do do do October 24th do.
do do do November 28th, do.
do do do Dec. 30th, do

There being no Board of Supervisors for this county—the *Court of Sessions* have cognizance and control of all matters appertaining to the interests of the county.

DRUGS! DRUGS!! DRUGS!!!—$10,000

WORTH of Drugs and Chemicals, just received per clipper ship Hoogly, by J. L. POLHEMUS, Chemist, Apothecary and Wholesale Druggist, Nos. 188½ and 190, J street, corner of 7th, Sacramento.

J. L. P. having returned from his business tour and visit to the Atlantic States, and having completed all necessary and permanent arrangements for a constant supply of goods, begs leave to call the attention of his friends, patrons and the public to the same, assuring them that he will now be able to do business with them on better terms than heretofore. My goods consist in part of the following:

1000 lbs Cream Tarter, in 6 lb boxes;
1000 lbs Hops, growth of 1851;
500 galls spirits Turpentine;
20 gross Seidlitz Powders;
800 galls superior Alcohol, 90 per cent;
12 doz Sand's Sarsaparilla;
12 doz Townsend's do;
500 lbs sponges, fine and coarse;
300 doz Castor Oil assorted sizes;
1 bbl cold pressed Castor Oil;
200 oz Powders and Weightman's Quinine;
24 doz Orgoods Cholagogue;
100 galls pure Neatsfoot Oil;
1000 lbs best Tartaric Acid.

J. L. POLHEMUS wishes it distinctly understood that he is the sole proprietor on the corner of 7th and J sts, and all persons doing business with the concern, will please note accordingly.

Sacramento, Sept. 25 J. L. POLHEMS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS will remove about the 15th October, to the splendid stone building now erecting by John Parrott, Esq., on the corner of Montgomery and California streets. ADAMS & CO.

TO LET.—On or about the 1st Novembe, the splendid fire-proof Banking Room and basement now occupied by Adams & Co., on Montgomery street. Also, for sale or to let, on or about the 1st November, the fifty vara lot, house, &c., now occupied by Adams & Co., on Rush street, between Montgomery and Sansome. Inquire of A. POLLARD,

Corner Montgomery and Clay streets.

Oct 2—tf.

HOWARD HOUSE,
DIAMOND SPRINGS.

MESSRS. TITUS & HUGHES would respectfully announce to the traveling public generally that they have fitted up a large and commodious Hotel, and are prepared for the reception of families, with neat apartments for Ladies, single or double bedded rooms to suit customers.

THE HOUSE, FURNITURE,

BEDS & BEDDING ARE ALL NEW.

Every substantial of the season will be found on their table, and no expense or trouble will be spared to render

Satisfaction to their Patrons.

In connection with the house is a commodious STABLE AND WAGON YARD where teamsters can be accommodated at all times with good provender.

Two Stages for Sacramento leave their hotel every morning at 5 o'clock.

Dec 18—no 13 tf

Condee Moulton & Co.

Run a Daily Stage from Placerville to Coloma back. An easy carriage, carefull driver and moderate charges are the inducements offered by this line to travelling public.

Coloma, Oct. 18th, 1852.

Colusa, Cal

THE MINERS' ADVOCATE.
SUPPLEMENT.

CENSUS OF 1852

OF THE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

COMPILED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE, City of Vallejo, Cal.

His Excellency,
JOHN BIGLER, GOVERNOR, &c.

Sir;

I have the honor to submit an Abstract of the Census Returns on file in this office.

In a few days an explanatory Report will be presented.

Respectfully,
W. VAN VOORHIES,
Secretary of State.

BUTTE COUNTY.

Population	8,572
Whites, male,	6,171
do female,	206
Citizens of the U. S. over 21 years of age,	3,742
Negroes, male,	14
do. female,	—
do. over 21,	14
Mulattoes, male,	4
do. female,	1
do. over 21,	4
Indians, (domesticated) male,	15
" " female,	15
" " over 21,	10
Foreign residents, male,	2,118
" " female,	25
" " over 21,	2,031

Productions and Capital.

No. of horses,	1,560
" Mules,	736
" Cows,	441
" Beef cattle,	4,536
" Work oxen,	898
" Sheep,	498
" Hogs,	614
" Chickens,	990
Bushels Barley,	32,940
" Oats,	315
" Wheat,	3,355
" Potatoes,	3,000
Acres of land in cultivation.	2,141
Quartz Mills,	15
Capital employed in quartz mining,	$340,765
Capital employed in Placer mining,	22,350
Capital in other mining,	55,650
Capital for other purposes.	380,150

Mills.

Steam saw mills,	3
Water saw mills,	11

Extent 100 miles N. and S. by 250 E. and W.

Minerals.—Platina and iron abound in all the mining districts, but not in sufficient quantities to justify machinery. Lead in a pure state on head waters of Middle Fork. Quicksilver in abundance. Silver in small quantities.

Springs.—No hot or mineral.

Towns.—A town or mining point within every three miles throughout the county.

Mill Sites.—Many fine mill sites.

Timber.—Majestic pines and cedars in the mountains. Lumber business good.

Mining.—Quartz generally, paying a good per centage.

Mountains.—Butte mountains, from which the county takes its name, situated on the Sacramento river. Table, situated near Feather river, very peculiar, reminding one of some ancient castle with its high walls and frowning battlements. Mount Hood, situated in the northern part of the county, the most attractive, towering far above its surrounding brothers, and presenting an apex covered with perpetual snow; seen at an immense distance.

Valleys.—Many beautiful and fertile valleys fitted for agriculture and stock raising; timbered and covered with the finest grass; water abundant and irrigation easy.

Scenery.—Picturesque and grand.

CALAVERAS COUNTY.

Population.	20,192
Whites, male.	17,069
do female.	973
Citizens U. S. over 21 years of age.	6,287
Negroes male.	117
do female.	14
Mulattoes, male.	37
do female.	1
Indians, male.	1,466
do female.	516
Foreign residents male.	10,340
do female.	395

Capital Employed.

In Butchering.	$3,800
Bakeries.	5,500
Stages.	700
Saw Mills.	60,000
Farming.	10,150
Blacksmithing.	18,000
Trading.	1,032,245
Produce.	45,800
Quartz Mining.	472,055
Placer do	38,260
Other do	93,988
Teaming.	3,800
Hotels and Restaurants.	76,100
Capital of the Moquelumne Hill Canal and Mining Company.	175,000
Capital invested in Iron Foundry.	5,000
do do Ferries.	1,000

TOWNS.—*Moquelumne Hill.*—The most important, situated 1½ miles S. of Moquelumne river; a large trade done.

Murphy's Camp.—Situated 13 miles N. of Stanislaus river: built up and sustained by miners, who are numerous in its vicinity.

Vallecito.—Situated 8 miles S. of Murphy's Camp; mines in the neighborhood worked more advantageously in summer than winter; average wages $6 per day.

Angell's Camp.—Situated on main road to Sonora, 7 miles from Stanislaus river: a very prosperous mining camp: water for mining scarce.

San Andreas.—Situated between the N. and S. branches of Calaveras river: fine for winter mining; surrounding ravines and flats, rich in gold: average wages $8 per day.

Jackson.—Situated in N'n. part of county, about 3 miles N. of Moquelumne river; supported principally by miners.

Dry Town.—Situated on S'n. bank of Dry Creek; fine for winter mining.

Volcano.—Situated at head waters of Jackson creek, in Easternmost part of the county.

RIVERS.—*Stanislaus.*—S'n. boundary line.

Moquelumne.—Equi-distant from the S'n. and N'n. limits of the county.

Calaveras.—Eight miles S. of Moquelumne. All take their rise in the Sierra Nevada and empty into the San Joaquin.

COLUSI COUNTY.

No. of Inhabitants,	620
White, Male,	400
" Female,	63
Negroes,	—
Mulattoes,	3
Domesticated Indians.	66
Foreign residents,	21

Horses, Cattle, &c.

Horses,	1,317
Mules,	249
Cows,	288
Beef Cattle,	5,120
Oxen,	229
Hogs,	517
Sheep,	550

Agriculture.

Bushels of Barley,	33,185
do Oats,	890
do Corn,	206
do Wheat,	2,295
do Potatoes,	125
Tons of Hay,	3,370

Land.

Acres in cultivation,	1,962
Capital otherwise employed,	$292,702

Mining.—Though not a mining county, gold has been found within its limits.

Mineral Springs.—None.

Rivers and Creeks.—Red Bank Creek, Elder Creek, Thom's Creek, StoneCreek and Sycamore Slough.

Towns.—Colusi, Tehama and Monroeville the county seat.

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY.

Population.	2,745
Whites, male,	1,937
do female,	550
Citizens U. S. over 21 years.	946
Negroes, male,	2
" female,	—
" over 21.	2
Mulattoes, male.	17
" female,	2
" over 21,	—
Indians, domesticated, male,	156
" " female,	122
Foreign residents, male,	669
" " female,	115
" " over 21,	627

Productions and Capital.

No. horses.	3,984
" Mules,	183
" Cows,	1,789
" Beef Cattle,	38,451
" Work Oxen.	1,127
" Hogs.	1,898
" Sheep,	3,704
" Poultry,	9,274
Bushels Barley.	288,180
do Oats.	4,085
do Corn,	8,865
do Wheat,	17,060
do Potatoes,	85,190
Acres of land in cultivation.	9,093
Tons Hay,	512
Onions, lbs. of,	180,100
Cheese "	5,000
Butter "	700
Milk, gallons,	4,400
Eggs, doz.,	1,000
Fire wood, cords,	710
Rails, No. of,	50,000

Description.—There is found Limestone of excellent quality. Gypsum is found in one place. Excellent building stone, and red freestone has been discovered; Sulphur springs abundant, mostly tepid; Saline springs exist.

Streams.—Small and generally dry in the summer. Many springs and plenty of water for cattle except on the San Joaquin Plains.

Names of Principal Streams.—San Ramon, Jugerto, Nueces, Hambre, Puiole, San Pablo, San Leandro, San Lorenzo, Alameda, Lasseyreo, La La Guna.

Towns and Villages.—Martinez, seat of justice; Oakland and Squatterville.

Bays.—San Francisco, San Pablo and Pinale.

Straits.—Carquinez.

Communication good from all parts of the county.

KLAMATH COUNTY.

Population,	530
Males,	448
Females,	9
Citizens, U. S., over 21.	374
Male Negroes,	8
" " over 21,	7
" Mulattoes,	2
" " over 21	2
" Foreign residents,	55
Female " "	1
" " over 21,	43

Horses, Cattle, &c.

Horses,	89
Mules,	406
Cows,	17
Beef Cattle,	38
Work Oxen,	14

Agriculture.

Bushels of Barley,	380
do Oats,	100
do Potatoes,	1732
do other Produce, value	$500

Land.

Under cultivation,	109 acres.
Strip of Land on the coast, 5 miles wide, 20 long, unsurpassed for agricultural purposes, intersected by streams.	

Capital.

Employed in Quartz mining,	$9,265
" " Placer mining,	26,804
Number of miners at work on Klamath River, the second largest river in the State, about	100
Average per day, per man,	$6

Valleys.—"Trinity Valley"—finely agricultural, a portion of which set apart as an Indian reservation.

Rivers.—Klamath, Trinity and Salmon rivers, all abound in gold. About 250 miners at work on them; averaging $7 per day.

Mountains.—"Salmon Mountain" between Salmon and Klamath rivers, covered with snow nine months in the year.

"Mt. Prospect," on the Klamath river, 5000 feet above the level of the sea, covered with snow eight months in the year.

Timber.—Red Wood, Pine, Fir, and several other kinds. Redwood, in some cases, measures 21 feet in diameter.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

Population,	7831
Whites, male,	2496
do female,	1597
Citizens U. S, over 21 yrs of age	1173
Negroes, male	23
do female	14
do over 21	16
Mulattoes, male	3
do female	5
do over 21	5
Indians, (domesticated,) male	2778
" " female	1415
" over 21	1864
Foreign residents, male	236
" " female	59
" " over 21	245

Productions and Capital.

Number Horses	12,173
do Mules	1093
do Cows	48,424
do Beef Cattle	65,051
do Work Oxen	1608
Bushels Barley	12,120
do Corn	6934
do Wheat	34,230
do Potatoes	3065

Land.

Acres in cultivation	5587

Mining.

Capital employed in Quartz	$8100
" " " Placer	1000
" " " Trading	194,000
" invest'd in real estate	1,147,596
Sheep, value	$50,000
Hogs "	500
Chickens	20,000
Goats, (principally wild on Catalina Island,)	7000
Onions, tons	500

Vineyards.

105, (all in the city of Los Angeles, except 20,) containing vines to the number of 450,000. Each vine produces 5 lbs. grapes.

2,250,000 lbs. grapes—1,000,000 lbs. shipped to San Francisco—residue manufactured into brandy and wine.

Brandy—2000 bbls annually.

Wine—2000 bbls "

Price of Beef Cattle $20 per head.

Gold, Silver and other metals (probably).

A vein of Quartz bearing gold, 200 miles from Los Angeles.

Placer gold found.

Limestone and building rock found in abundance.

Salt.—Number of springs in this county, supplying abundance.

Hot Springs on San Bernardino Ranch, owned by Mormons.

Pitch, or Asphaltum—A spring, six miles from Los Angeles, (called by the natives, "Brea,") covering about two acres of ground. Pitch boils up in great abundance, and is used for covering roofs of houses.

Agriculture.

Great facilities for; not much attended to heretofore.

Mission lands, principally cultivated under management of Catholic Priests. Lands, rich, and fine for grazing.

Hemp—Formerly raised, and shipped to San Blas, Mexico.

Tobacco—Formerly raised for domestic use. Neither hemp nor tobacco, now grown.

Cotton succeeds well.

Sugar-cane grows well.

Fruit.

Oranges, Limes, Figs, Apricots, Olives, Peaches, Pears, Apples, and almost all tropical fruits in abundance, and of best quality.

Orchards—many and fine.

Descriptive.

"*Monte.*"—A large extent of bottom land, within a few miles of the Mission "San Gabriel," well watered and timbered, and capable of producing every variety of vegetables.

San Bernardino Valley—60 miles east from Los Angeles city; rich, well watered and timbered; occupied by the Mormons.

Mountains.—"San Bernardino" rears its lofty peaks to the skies. At its base a rich and beautiful valley.

"San Gorgonio"—20 miles S. E. of the latter; boundary between this county and the Desert.

Rivers.—"Santa Ana," "San Gabriel," "Rio de Los Angeles" and tributaries.

Climate—Remarkably salubrious and genial.

Nearly all the lands covered by Spanish grants. Soon as titles settled, no difficulty in getting them low.

Ports.—"San Pedro"—Anchorage good, and perfectly safe, except during the prevalence of the S. E. winds in the winter.

MARIN COUNTY.

Population	1036
Whites	813
Negroes	5
Mulattoes	—
Domesticated Indians	218
White males	652
do females	160
Foreign residents	99
White males of foreign residents	85
do females " "	8
Citizens U. S. over 21.	350

Agriculture.

One half the land susceptible of cultivation. The other half, fine for grazing.

Staples.—Potatoes, Barley and wild hay. Wheat, oats, and Indian corn thrive.

Horticulture.—Garden vegetables and produced in abundance, with little labor.

Yams flourish.

Fruit.—Grapes of various kinds, of excellent quality. Peaches, pears, apples, cherries, quinces and apricots flourish.

Land.

Quantity under cultivation	1250 acres.
Number of Beef cattle	8700 head.
do. Cows	1200
do. Work oxen	219
do. Horses	2500

Manufactures.

Amount of capital employed	$250,000
Bricks, capital employed in making	100,000
Lumber, capital employed in	150,000

Mills.—Four large steam saw mills, cutting nine millions feet of lumber per annum.

Timber.

Red-wood in great abundance.

Pine, Maple, Bay, (or Laurel) and Oak.

Fisheries.

Seal, salmon, trout, sturgeon, bass, and various other kinds.

Game.

Deer, elk, antelope, bear, hare and rabbit, geese, ducks, snipe, quail, plover and curlew.

Creeks.

Corta Madera, debouching into San Pablo & S. F. bays.

Mission do do do.

Petaluma do do do.

Novita do do do.

American, emptying into Pacific ocean.

San Antonio, do do.

San Geronimo, do do.

(noted for its Salmon fisheries.)

Bays.—"San Francisco Bay."—San Pablo, "Tomales," with eighteen feet water on the bar. "Sir Francis Drake's.

Towns.—San Rafael, (seat of justice,) Saucelito; Corta Madera.

Mountains.—Tamea el Paris, or Table mountain.

Geology.—Exceedingly interesting. Affording means of profitably employing a large population.

Although not a mining county, gold bearing quartz, placer gold, silver and copper ores have been found.

Iron ore in abundance.

Cinnibar, quicksilver, yielding 60 per cent. Steatite, (or soap stone,) lime, asphaltum, marble, brick clay, and granite abundant, and of good quality.

MARIPOSA COUNTY.

Population	8969
American citizens, over 21 yrs	2513
" females, do.	44
" males and females under 21,	225
Negroes, over 21,	69
" under 21,	13
Mulattoes, over 21,	1
" under 21	1
Indians, domesticated, over 21,	2748
" " under 21,	1785
Foreign residents, over 21,	1359
" " under 21	212

Enumeration of American citizens, particularly of families, under estimated, on account of the daily arrivals.

Foreign residents, unsettled and migratory.

Description.

Indian Tribes.—The San Joaquin Indians consist of five tribes, and number some 3107, of which 1605 are males, and 1000 warriors. The Fresno Indians consist of five tribes and number 1337, of which 718 are males and 500 warriors. The Merced Indians consist of three tribes, and number 280, of which 151 are males and 75 warriors.

These Indians have all been taught some idea of farming, mining, and other kinds of labor. Those on the San Joaquin and Fresno rivers were taught by Maj. James Savage; their native food—acorns.

Forts.—Fort Miller, situated at the entrance of the San Joaquin river into the plains, exercises a very beneficial influence upon the Indians.

Five commissioned officers, eighty soldiers and one female.

Additional improvements of an extensive character, progressing.

Productions.—Wild oats, clover and other rich grasses, abundant in the San Joaquin valley and the foot hills of the Sierra Nevada. Thousands of wild horses. Game, of all kinds, plentiful.

Agriculture.—In its infancy; but abundant proofs have been given of adaptation to all kinds of produce.

Many preparations being made for cultivating the soil and stock raising.

Timber.—Extensive forests of red wood, cedar and pine, along the foot hills of the Sierra Nevada.

Mills.—Two saw mills, paying well.

Mill sites—Many desirable locations for saw and flouring mills.

Rivers and Streams.—San Joaquin river, (the principal) rises in the Sierra Nevada mountains, winds its way semi-circularly around the head of the Mercede into the San Joaquin plains, about fifteen miles north of the line dividing this county from Tulare county, thence continues in a south-west direction about thirty miles, thence gradually inclines and makes its way nearly north, passing nearly through the centre of this county. A beautiful stream, and navigable for moderate sized steamboats to within a few miles of Fort Miller. Abounds in salmon and fish of the most delicious kind. Mercede river—fish in abundance. Numerous streams, of less importance, between the San Joaquin and Mercede, rise in the foot hills of the Sierra Nevada, run parallel into the San Joaquin, affording supplies of water for mining purposes.

Minerals.—Gold in abundance. Six Quartz Mills in operation, and many erecting; all paying well. Sixty Tomeys (or quartz grinding machines,) paying from sixteen to twenty-five dollars per day, each. Five hundred and twenty-two quartz veins, legally located; many more known to exist. New and rich discoveries daily made, and must continue for centuries. Immense deposits of gold known to exist in the beds of the San Joaquin and Mercede rivers and other streams, which can only be obtained by a heavy expenditure of capital and labor. Minerals of every kind found. The extent of the gold region is some one hundred miles in breadth, and extending "indefinitely back into unexplored regions."

Marble.—The finest character of marble exists at the N. Fork of the Mercede, and elsewhere.

Mineral Springs.—Various kinds in different parts.

MENDOCINO COUNTY.

Population,	416
Whites, male,	169
" female,	28
Citizens U. S. over 21 years of age,	111
Indians, male,	84
" female,	103
" over 21	86
Foreign residents, male,	32
" " female,	—
" " over 21,	31

Productions and Capital.

Number of Horses,	638
" Mules,	81
" Cows,	143
" Beef Cattle,	1276
" Work Oxen,	263
" Hogs,	956
" Chickens,	722
" Sheep,	28
" Wagons,	32
Value do.	$3600
Value Farming,	1185
Value Hogs,	14,725
Bushels Barley,	4713
" Oats,	382
" Corn,	981
" Wheat,	3690
" Potatoes,	153
Onions, lbs. of.	2000
Bushels Peas,	50
Beets, lbs.	500
Bushels Turnips,	50

Steam Saw-Mills.

Capital invested,	$60,000

Water Saw-Mill & Grist.

Capital invested,	$6,000
Total,	$66,000

MONTEREY COUNTY.

Population,	2728
Whites, male,	1152
" female,	791
" over 21 years of age	458
Negroes, male,	6
" over 21 years of age,	6
Mulattoes, male,	11
" female,	5
" over 21 years of age,	10
Indians, male,	328
" female,	308
" over 21 years of age,	291
Foreign residents, male,	108
" female,	29
" over 21 years,	106

Productions and Capital.

Number of Horses,	2503
" Mules,	354
" Cows,	4370
" Beef Cattle,	50,450
" Work Oxen.	1139
" Sheep,	3355
" Hogs,	1524
" Poultry,	9013
Bushels Barley,	15,181
" Oats,	130
" Corn,	6208
" Wheat,	1781
" Potatoes,	23,945
" Beans,	11,578
Quantity of other Produce,	680
Acres of land in cultivation,	3117
Capital emp'd in Quartz Mining,	$692
" " Placer "	387
" " other "	13
" " for other purposes,	$603,500
Area, square miles,	420
Length, (average) linear miles	90
Width, " " "	28

Divided into three Valleys, known as San Juan, Salinas, and Carmel, having an extent of 70 by 9 miles; 18 by 12, and 15 by 3 miles, respectively.

Aggregate of Valley Land, 891 square miles, watered by the Salinas, (or San Buenaventura,) the Pajaro, the Arroyos of San Bruito and Nacemiento, the Carmel river, and their tributaries. Other small streams running from the spurs of the mountains, such as the Alisal, and San Franciscito.

Sulphur Springs—In the upper end of Salinas Valley.

Minerals.—Gold has been found at San Antonio and in Carmel Valley. Silver has been found in small quantities.

Lands.—Much rich and productive—nearly all covered by Mexican Claims. Grazing fine, and stock raising extensive.

Missions.—Four Missions, known as San Juan Bautisto, Solidad, San Antonio, and Carmel, or San Carlos.

Horticulture.—Orchards of San Juan Bautisto and San Carlos. Vineyards of Solidad and San Antonio.

The lands of these Missions in private hands, either by claim or pre-emption.

NAPA COUNTY.

Population	2116
Whites, male,	523
" female,	252
Citizens of U.S. over 21 years of age,	307
Negroes, male,	12
" female,	1
" over 21,	11
Indians, (domesticated) male,	668
" " female,	660
" " over 21,	1018

Productions and Capital.

Number of Horses,	1739
" Mules,	157
" Cows,	2643
" Beef Cattle,	2572
" Work Oxen,	642
" Sheep,	3120
" Poultry,	1113
" Hogs,	1582
Bushels Barley,	210,312
" Oats,	14,330
" Corn,	2770
" Wheat,	37,735
" Potatoes,	31,247
Onions, lbs.	9120
Cabbages, number,	1000
Quantity of other produce,	$13,000
Capital invested in mining,	176,400
Acres of land in cultivation,	10,584

Description.

Mountains.—Mt. St. Helen, situated at the head of the Valley of Napa—height 3500 feet. A landmark to travelers.

Minerals.—Gold has been found, but not in sufficient quantities to justify mining.

Quicksilver.—A mine situated about fourteen miles above the town of Napa, supposed to be very rich.

Mineral Springs.—A Cold Spring, on the south side of the Valley, about 20 miles above Napa City—medicinal. Warm Springs, twenty-five miles above Napa, owned by Ritchie and Tucker, possess high medicinal qualities; the waters having been tested by invalids.

A Soda Spring, near the residence of S. B. Chiles, Esq.

Streams.—Napa River rises in the north part of Napa Valley, runs in a south direction, emptics into the Pablo Bay. Navigable for vessels of 5 feet draft 12 miles above its mouth. Las Putas, rises in the north part of the county, runs in an east direction through the beautiful Berryessa Valley, thence through the mountains into the Sacramento Valley, and wastes its waters in the Tule marshes.

Towns.—Napa City, situated on Napa River, about 12 miles from mouth, on west bank. Population, 300. Suscol, situated on same river, about six miles from mouth.

Natural Curiosities.

The Hot Sulphur Springs, (or Geysers,) in the mountains, about 70 miles above Napa City, in a northerly direction, one of the greatest curiosities of the globe. They are from 1 foot to 8 or 9 feet in diameter, and constantly in a boiling state; water spouting to the height of 10 or 15 feet. Hundreds of fissures in the sides of the mountain emit strong currents of heated air, making low hissing noises, as loud as the steam escaping from ocean steamers.

NEVADA COUNTY.

Population,	21,365
Citizens U. S. over 21 years of age,	11,585
Females, total,	920
Males under 21 years,	863
Negroes, male,	76
do female,	26
Mulattoes, male,	none
do female,	1
Foreign residents, male,	721
do do female,	61
Indians, domesticated, male, over 21,	945
do do female,	1230
do do male, under 21,	500
do do female, under 21,	551
Chinese, over 21,	3886

Productions and Capital.

Number of Horses,	1304
do Mules,	825
do Cows,	1738
do Beef Cattle,	2268
do Work Oxen	3838
do Hogs,	4279
do Fowls,	2678
Bushels Barley,	14,310
do Oats,	307
do Corn,	45
do Potatoes,	9950
Tons Hay,	50
Acres of land in cultivation.	1587

Mining.

Number of Quartz Mills,	33
Capital invested in do.	$3,385,425
do do placer,	894,425
do do other operations,	181,225
Capital employed in Merchandize,	370,300
do do Improvements.	52,500
do do Hotels,	42,200
do do Saw Mills,	129,350
do do Town Property,	307,101
do do Personal do.	20,400
do do Farming,	103,200
do do Real Estate,	3200
do do Bridging,	3700
do do Butchering,	6500
do do Ditching,	5500
do do Hogs,	2900
do do Gardening,	10,000
do do Printing Office,	2500
do do Railroad.	1000
do do Manufactures,	5600
do do do Tin,	1200
do do do Smithing,	4400
do do Banking,	18,000
do do Drugs,	6600
do do Lumber,	2000
do do Shingle Machine,	800
do do Circus,	3000

PLACER COUNTY.

Population,	10,781
Whites, male,	6,602
" female	343
Citizens over 21 years of age.	5,541
Negroes, male,	75
do female,	5
do over 21	70
Mulattoes, male,	9
do female.	—
do over 21,	9
Foreign residents, male.	562
" " female,	72
" " over 21,	479
Indians,	730
Chinamen,	3,019

Productions and Capital.

No. of Horses.	648
" Mules,	344
" Cows,	329
" Beef Cattle,	494
" Work Oxen,	464
" Hogs,	1,261
Bushels Barley,	14,290
" Oats,	610
" Wheat,	86
" Potatoes,	150
Value of other produce,	5,850
Land, acres in cultivation,	679
Capital invested in buildings,	$80,900
" " Trade,	279,400
" " Miscellaneous,	25,000
" " Stock,	201,865
" " Mining,	1,427,567
Total capital invested,	$2,015,732

Mining.—Races and flumes on N. Fork American river on the line of Placer and El Dorado Counties, entire cost, $509,135

Races and flumes on Bear river, entire cost,	16,060
Same on N. Fork of Middle,	18,210
Same on Middle Fork,	202,000
" N. Fork below junc.	509,135
Canals, ditches and flumes, above junction,	125,775
amount of investments,	569,530

SACRAMENTO COUNTY.

Population,	12,589
Whites, male,	9457
" female,	1739
Citizens U. S. over 21 years.	7431
Negroes, male,	195
" female,	45
do over 21 years of age,	218
Mulattoes, male,	80
do female,	18
do over 21 years of age	84
Indians, male,	62
do female,	18
do over 21 years of age,	38
Foreign residents, male,	971
do do female,	281
do do over 21 years,	1015
Chinese,	804
do male.	794
do female,	10

Productions and Capital.

No Horses.	3729
" Mules,	1190
" Cows,	3945
" Beef Cattle.	3718
" Work Oxen.	2057
" Sheep.	3077
" Hogs,	4617
" Poultry.	16,228
Bushels Barley.	157,071
" Oats.	10,760
" Corn.	1247
" Wheat.	14,290
" Potatoes.	28,204
Tons Hay.	10,042
Total value of live stock,	1,335,698
do do agricultural prodts,	737,643

Horticulture.

Beets.	612,295 lbs.
Onions.	713,750 "
Cabbage.	1,817,750 "
Tomatoes.	1,039,800 "
Carrots.	107,500 "
Parsnips.	60,650 "
Pumpkins.	460,100 "
Turnips.	356,600 "
Melons.	358 acres.
Total value,	$339,682 00
Am't generally invested,	$5,358,394
" in quartz mining.	124,165
" in Placer mining.	89,808
" other mining operations,	169,850
" Stock,	1,335,698
" Farming.	737,643
" Gardening.	339,682
Total,	$8,155,241

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.

Population.	5029
White male inhabitants,	3582
do female do	987
Citizens U S over 21 years,	2451
Negroes, male.	60
do female.	21
Male over 21	53
Indians, male.	168
do female.	211
Male over 21.	125
Foreign residents, male.	650
do female.	299
do over 21.	516

Products and Capital.

No horses.	3403
do mules.	1082
do cows.	1601
do beef cattle	5397
do work oxen	2488
do sheep.	1712
do hogs.	2295
Bushels barley.	111,489
do oats.	1625
do corn.	1245
do wheat.	5145
do potatoes.	1410
Hay, tons,	6653
Acres of land in cultivation,	4001
Capital employed,	$2,896,050

Live stock considerably increased by the late emigration.

Purely Agricultural.—Located in the heart of a valley hundreds of miles in extent, fertile and fine grazing.

Timber.—Oak principally.

Land.—A large portion, bordering on the San Joaquin and Moquelumne rivers, consisting of overflowed or "Tule," is being rapidly improved; large quantities of grass on the Tule lands; cannot be reclaimed to cultivation except by great labor.

Productions.—Barley, the principal; corn, oats, wheat, &c., better than in the Atlantic States: 80 bushels barley per acre.

Horticulture.—Garden produce, melons, &c., are raised in abundance.

Game.—Of all descriptions on the plains.

Fish.—Plenty in the streams; many persons engaged in catching and curing salmon.

Roads.—Level and in good order.

Indians.—Mostly removed into the mountains. Four rancherias remain. First, at the crossing of the Calaveras at Davis & Atherton's Ferry, containing about 40. Second, on the Moquelumne near Staple's Ferry, numbering 55. Third, at Dent & Vantine's Ferry on Stanislaus river, numbering about 275. Fourth, at Bonsell's Ferry on the San Joaquin, numbering 20. All perfectly friendly; some cultivate the soil and mine.

Ferries and Bridges.—Excellent. Conveniencies of travel great to all points.

Towns and Villages.—Stockton and Castorio (or French Camp). Stockton, one of the principal cities of the State, situated on the Stockton slough or channel, about 3 miles from its junction with the San Joaquin, contains as residents 3000 inhabitants; first settled in 1844 by C. M. Weber, who obtained a grant from the then Governor of California for a large section of country; made a pueblo in 1845, when there were 7 residences; abandoned the succeeding year. In 1848, settlement successfully established, growth rapid. The channel navigable for vessels and steamers at all seasons.

French Camp.—Situated on a slough of the same name—originally the head quarters of the Hudson Bay Company. Several trading posts established here, always accessible from the mines, on account of the peculiar nature of the soil.

Mining.—But little carried on.—Placers on the Stanislaus average $4 per man per day.

Streams.—San Joaquin, Moquelumne, Calaveras, Stanislaus and Dry Creek; Dry Creek a branch of the Moquelumne forms one of the boundaries between this and Sacramento Co. Moquelumne also forms a partial division between the two Counties and runs directly inland through the Co.

Stanislaus divides this from Tuol-

umne County, and empties into the San Joaquin. Calaveras runs directly through the County and empties into San Joaquin. The banks of these rivers rapidly settling and fortunes amassed.

Insane.—30 in the Hospital.

State Hospital erecting at Stockton, an ornament to the State.

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY.

Population,	984
Whites, male,	321
" female,	163
Citizens U. S. over 21 years of age,	143
Negroes, male,	4
" female,	4
" over 21 years of age,	4
Foreign residents, male,	85
" " female,	36
" " over 21,	77
Productions and Capital.	
No. of Horses,	1,146
" Mules,	86
" Cows,	18,299
" Beef cattle,	9,333
" work Oxen,	282
" Sheep,	3,000
Average value, $7 per head.	
" Hogs,	150
" Poultry,	3,000
Bushels Barley,	3,845
" Corn,	951
" Wheat,	1,210
" Potatoes,	2,275
Acres Land in cultivation,	2538
Capital invested in ranches and stock,	$664,843
" in village property,	40,000
Total,	$704,843

Description.—37 Ranches, chiefly held under Mexican grants.

Land, unclaimed or vacant, acres,	50,000
Total No. acres,	550,000
Value, 37½ cts per acre, according to assessment.	
Value of claimed,	$371,000
" improvements,	43,500
" unclaimed,	25,000
" vegetable crop,	5000

Ports.—San Luis Obispo, 9 miles from the town of that name. San Simeon, 40 miles N. W. of the latter. Fine harbor at the Rancho of John Wilson, known as the "Moro."

Streams.—Nacimiento, dividing this from Monterey Co. Arroyo Grande. Santa Maria, dividing this from Santa Barbara county. Bottoms on these streams well timbered with sycamore, oak, and Alamia, (a species of cotton wood.)

Minerals.—Silver, rich mines of.—Copper and Iron, supposed to exist.—Coal,—a mine on the Rancho of Don Jose de Jesus Pico, situated on the Bay of San Simeon—finest carbon.

Bituminous Springs, many and large.

Sulphur Spring.—Warm Sulphur Spring about 10 miles south of San Luis Obispo—the panacea of the natives.

Timber.—Pine of large size and superior quality.

Lime Rock—In great abundance.

Wild Horses—Found in large numbers on the plains in N. E. of the county. Value, $15 per head.

Horticulture.—Vineyard of San Miguel, extensive, but much neglected.—The Mission of San Luis Obispo in ruins: still remaining some fine olive, peach, pear, fig, and apple trees, and a small vineyard.

Mineral, agricultural and commercial resources great.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

Population,	6664
White inhabitants,	6158
Citizens of U. S. over 21 years,	1717
" " " male,	4096
" " " female,	2062
Negroes,	53
" over 21 yrs of age, male,	39
" " " female,	8
Mulattoes, male, none.	
" female,	3
Indians, domesticated,	450
" " male,	388
" " female,	162
" " over 21,	198
Foreign residents,	1335
" male,	1059
" female,	276
" over 21,	1081
Live Stock.	
No. Horses,	4371
" Mules,	609
" Cows,	4201
" Beef Cattle,	16,020
" Work Oxen,	3546
" Hogs,	1765
" Sheep,	3620
" Goats,	117
" Turkeys,	110
" Fowls,	2690
Vegetables.	
Onions, No. of lbs.,	8,356,600
Cabbages, "	413,500
Carrots, bushels,	11,000
Beets, "	21,000
Grape vines, No.,	16,800
Fruit trees, "	17,739
Hay, tons,	3175
Bricks, No. of,	500,000
Agriculture.	
Barley, bushels of,	415,340
Oats, "	13,520
Corn, "	19,645
Wheat, "	122,192
Potatoes, "	656,700
Beans, "	11,300
Other produce, lbs.,	501,450
Land.	
No. acres in cultivation,	19,066
Amount of capital invested,	$1,152,325

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY.

Population,	1219
Whites, male,	723
" female,	374
Citizens U. S. over 21 years of age,	279
Negroes, male,	3
" female,	1
" over 21 "	4
Mulattoes, male, none.	
" female,	8
" over 21,	8
Indians, male,	63
" female,	47
" over 21,	37
Foreign residents, male,	33
" female, none,	
" over 21,	30
Productions and Capital.	
No. of Horses,	1029
" Mules,	105
" Cows,	1582
" Beef cattle,	8062
" Work Oxen,	625
" Hogs,	531
" Sheep,	65
" Hens,	3633
" Chickens,	185
" Fowls,	377
Bushels Barley,	60,149
" Oats,	4350
" Corn,	1342
" Wheat,	7028
" Potatoes,	156,202
Quantity of other produce,	$425
Lbs. Onions,	37,214
Bushels Beans,	630
Acres of Land in cultivation,	5472
Capital employed in mining, (Quartz,)	$1000
Capital employed in farming,	$48,700
" " merch'se,	28,250
" " milling,	30,500
" " real estate,	21,800
" " smithing,	500
" " making lime,	200
Cash on hand,	16,550

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

Population	2131
Whites, male	834
" female	682
Citizens U. S, over 21 yrs of age	201
Negroes	—
Mulattoes	9
" male	4
mulattoes, female	5
" over 21	5
Foreign Residents	120
" " male	110
" " female	10
" " over 21	106
Productions and Capital.	
Number of Horses	2990
" " Mules	120
" (tame) Cows	1560
" (wild) "	30,055
" Beef cattle	50,297
" Work oxen	522
" sheep	7391
" Hogs	236
" Poultry	1547
Bushels Barley	4748
" Beans	6083
" Corn	2316
" Wheat	615
" Potatoes	3323
" Olives	137½
Cwt. Squashes	433
Bushels Pears	837
Tons Cabbage	4-1cwt.
Tons Grapes, raised for table,	5-1 do.
Barrels, Aguadiente	33
" Wine	46
Land.	
Acres in cultivation	699
Tons of hay harvested	97

Minerals.—A Hot Sulphur spring, in the Montecito near the village of Santa Barbara. Temperature, above 100° Fahrenheit—basin large enough to bathe in.

Salt.—Abundantly supplied from the Salinas—gathered in August and September, in cart-loads.

Tar.—One or two Tar springs, in the neighborhood of Santa Barbara village. The sea throws up bitumen, for leagues along the coast.

Gold—In the southern part of the county—extensively worked in 1842.

Streams.

Santa Clara river rises in the mountains, E. of San Cayetano Rancho, and runs a distance of 40 or 50 miles to the sea.

San Buenaventura river rises near the Rancho of Ojai, has a course of some 25 or 30 miles to the sea, which it enters near the Mission of San Buenaventura.

Santa Inez river, (the northmost,) rises behind the Coast Range, near the Rancho of Los Prietos, has a course of 50 or 60 miles to the sea, empties at the Rancho of Lumpoe, above Point Conception.

Land. — Much fertile, arable, which can be irrigated, along the streams.

Fish.—Large quantities taken in April and May with nets, at the mouths of the rivers.

Mountains.—Coast Range—attains the height of 4000 feet.

A volcano, near the farm of Captain Thomas Robbins.

The waters of the coast abound in corvinas, black fish, mackerel, crawfish, sardines, clams, and many species of excellent fish.

Oysters.—A bed, 150 yds. in length, 25 feet wide, and two or three feet thick, discovered within the Pueblo limits of Santa Barbara, of uncommon size and good flavor.

Islands—The rendezvous of otters, seals, sea elephants and beaver.

A Grazing County—One third good for wheat, barley, oats, and other crops. Very small portion susceptible of irrigation, so as to produce Indian corn, fruit trees, &c. &c.

Many melons raised.

Agriculture—In a very rude state. Material for fencing scarce. The soil wonderfully productive.

Vegetables large and excellent.

Grasses luxuriant and nutritious. Fine for dairy-farming.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

Population,	2,932
Whites, male,	397
do female,	140
Citizens U S over 21 years of age,	274
Negroes, male,	7
do over 21 years of age,	7
Indians, (domesticated,) male,	1,249
" " female,	1,024
" " over 21,	1,474
Foreign residents, male,	91
" " female,	7
" " over 21 years,	90
Productions and Capital.	
Number of Horses,	1,767
do Mules,	262
do Cows,	904
do Beef Cattle,	5,164
do Work Oxen,	563
do Hogs,	726
do Sheep,	1,580
do Goats,	246
do Poultry.	856
Bushels Barley,	1,221
do Oats,	5
do Corn,	1,205
do Wheat,	1,056
do Potatoes,	52
Land.	
Acres in cultivation,	304
Capital Employed.	
In Merchandise,	$46,000

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY.

Population	36,151
Whites, male	30,156
" female	5,375
Citizens of U. S. over 21	11,848
Negroes, male	270
" female	53
" over 21 years of age	284
Mulattoes, male	103
" female	38
" over 21 years of age,	108
Indians, domesticated, male	96
" " female	63
" over 21 years of age	73
Foreign residents, male	16,537
" " female	2,766
" " over 21	16,302

CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO. (included in the above.)

Population	34,876
Whites, male	29,166
" female	5,154
Citizens U. S. over 21 years	11,371
Negroes, male	260
" female	52
" over 21 years of age	275
Mulattoes, male	99
" female	33
mulattoes, over 21 years of age	103
Indians, domesticated, male	6
" " female	6
Foreign residents, male	16,144
" " female	2,710
" " over 21	15,937
Capital and Productions.	
Number of Horses	2215
" Mules	577
" Cows	1342
" Beef Cattle	3419
" Work Oxen	246
Bushels of Barley	18450
" Oats	3900
" Corn	1360
" Wheat	5300
" Potatoes	10050
" other produce	5150
Land.	
Acres in cultivation,	1,297
Capital employed for other purposes.	
Outside the limits of the city of San Francisco,	$761,500
Estimated amount of taxable property,	20,000,000
Am't of property assessed,	17,794,711
Description.	

Mountains—"Sierra Morino," or Brown Mountains. The most remarkable commence at a point about ten miles south of San Francisco, and run along the coast until they unite with the range of same name in the county of Santa Clara; rise above 2,000 feet in height; these mountains protect the inhabitants of the valley from the coast winds.

Coal—has been discovered.

Timber—Excellent Red Wood in some parts of the county.

Mills—3 saw mills. 2 saw mills and 1 grist mill in process of construction.

Streams—San Francisquita Creek, dividing this county from Santa Clara, rises in the Sierra Morino, runs eastwardly, empties into San Francisco Bay. Gold in small quantities has been found in this creek.

Agriculture—Agricultural resources yet undeveloped. Quality of soil rich and productive. Farming rapidly increasing.

SHASTA COUNTY.

Population	4050
Whites, male,	3448
Do female	252
Citizens of U. S. over 21 years,	2647
Negroes, male,	45
Do female,	3
Do over 21 years,	45
Mulattoes, male,	10
Do female,	2
Do over 21 years,	9
Indians, (domesticated,) male,	52
Do do female,	21
Do do over 21,	59
Foreign residents, male,	811
Do do female,	14
Do do over 21 yrs	792
Productions and Capital.	
Number Horses,	415
Do Mules,	1036
Do Cows,	226
Do Beef cattle,	252
Do Work Oxen	314
Do Sheep,	200
Do Chickens,	2000
Do Hogs,	450
Bushels of Barley,	1430
Do Oats,	1200
Do Corn,	670
Do Wheat,	550
Do Potatoes	70
Tons of Hay,	3000
Acres of land in cultivation,	908
Number of Quartz Mills,	2
Capital employed in quartz mining,	$94,700
Do do placer do	90,950
Do do other do	92,800
Total capital employed	$958,500

Minerals.—Many springs, strongly impregnated. The *Soda Spring*, the most celebrated, situated near the Sacramento river, 60 miles north of Shasta city.

Salt Springs — 12 or 15: would produce salt enough to supply the State.

Streams.—Sacramento River, Cottonwood, Chas Creek, Cow Creek, Churro Creek, Spring Creek, Whiskey Creek and Dog Creek.

Mines. — Very numerous. Not a river, creek, gulch or ravine that does not contain gold.

Names of principal Mining Localities.—French Gulch, Mad Mule Cañon, Mad Ox Cañon, Whiskey Creek, One Horse Town, One Mule Town, Clear Creek, Grizzly Gulch, and Middle Town.

Number of Miners	2000
Average yield per man per annum	$1246
Annual product, total	$2,492,000

SIERRA COUNTY.

Population,	4855
Citizens U. S. over 21 years age,	3463
Whites, male,	3630
" female,	62
Foreign residents, male,	1033
" female,	34
" over 21 years,	976
Negroes, "	41
do. under "	1
Mulattoes,	7
do. over 21,	7
Productions and Capital.	
No. of Horses,	25
do Mules,	249
do Cows,	38
do Beef cattle,	29
do Work Oxen,	6
do Sheep,	13
do Hogs,	32
do Chickens,	100
Bushels Barley,	10
do Oats,	10
do Cabbages,	10,000
do Potatoes,	2100
do Turnips,	610
Acres of Land in cultivation,	168
Capital employed in quartz mining,	$9109
Capital employed in placer mining,	134,051
Capital employed for other purposes,	332,225

Description.—Mountains: Saddle Peak, height 7200 feet. Table mountain, height 8000 feet. Buttes, at the head of South Fork, 9000 feet, surrounded with quartz leads: lime stone excellent: no mineral springs.

Towns.

Downieville,	population	810
Pine Grove,	do	504
Windsor,	do	210
Coxe's and Snake Bars,	popula'n,	346
Goodyear's Bar,	do	356

SISKIYOU COUNTY.

Population,	2240
Whites, male,	1874
do female,	82
Citizens U. S. over 21 yrs of age,	1517
Negroes, male,	33
do female,	1
do over 21,	32
Mulattoes, male,	4
do over 21,	4
Indians, male,	22
do female,	4
do over 21,	12
Foreign residents, male,	213
do female,	7
do over 21,	207
Productions and Capital.	
No. of Horses,	552
do Mules,	1193
do Cows,	301
do Beef cattle,	1071
do Work Oxen,	451
Bushels Barley,	340
do Oats,	1408
do Corn,	25
do Potatoes,	4715
Acres of land in cultivation,	309
Quartz Mills.	
Number of,	9
Capital employed in quartz mining,	$35,580
Capital employed in placer mining,	39,165
Capital employed in other mining,	11,950
Capital employed in other purposes,	72,310

SOLANO COUNTY.

Population,	2835
Whites, male,	2324
do female,	402
Citizens U. S. over 21 yrs age,	1298
Negroes, male,	26
do female,	2
Mulattoes, male,	35
do female, none.	
Indians, male,	31
do female,	15
Foreign residents, male,	790
do female,	101
Productions and Capital.	
No. of Horses,	1936
do Mules,	187
do Cows,	2185
do Beef cattle,	1085
do Work Oxen,	1149
do Hogs,	2264
do Sheep,	1949
do Hens,	3143
Bushels Barley,	105,630
do Oats,	13,870
do Corn,	3565
do Wheat,	8395
do Potatoes,	25,905
Tons Hay,	2146
No. Grape Vines,	5811
do Fruit Trees,	1961
Acres of land in cultivation,	5949
Capital employed in quartz mining,	$8000
Capital employed in other mining operations,	24,000
Capital employed in other purposes,	110,900

Description.

Suscol Valley.—West of Suscol Hills—runs from the city of Vallejo to the northern part of the county: 8 miles in length and 3 in width, Napa Bay washing its whole length. Growth—wild oats of luxuriant growth, well adapted to farming; a desirable and interesting portion of the country.

Sulphur Spring Valley—Runs up from Suisun Bay, two miles north of Benicia; from 100 to 400 yards wide; winds through the Suscol Hills for 5 or 6 miles: soil rich and well watered.

Green Valley—Lies east of the Suscol Hills, 4 miles east of Suscol Valley; 6 miles in length and 1½ in breadth; large portion always green, whence its name. Navigation excellent from the interior: south end the terminus of the Great Sacramento Valley. Well adapted to agriculture, and covered with wild oats and evergreen grass and red clover.

Suisun Valley—North of Suisun Bay and east of Green Valley; 6 miles square; covered by a Spanish grant; opens out on the east into the Sacramento Valley. Soil exceedingly fertile and much cultivated. Navigation excellent. 500 tons hay ready for shipment; 500 tons barley, also; 6 vessels constantly taking produce from the embarcadero: hay consists chiefly of wild oats and clover.

Ulattis Valley—Lies farther to the northeast, 5 miles in length and 1½ in width; runs northwest between two ranges of hills, and opens out into the Sacramento Valley: a great thoroughfare, and the admiration of all travellers.

Sacramento Valley—Extends as far as the eye can reach, covered with wild oats, and not subject to inundation.

Streams.—Puta River: 10 miles N. of Ulattis Valley, the northern county line; not navigable; affords abundant water for stock, which resort to it in great numbers; rises in the mountains, winds through a rich, lovely, fertile plain 20 miles, and loses itself in the extensive Tules which lie between the Plains and Sacramento River. Western part of the county mountainous, and very interesting; many small valleys well adapted to stock raising.

Sacramento River—well adapted to farming and grazing purposes.

Mountain Peaks.—In the eastern part of the county a double peak, very conspicuous, at the head of Green Valley; another double peak, between Green Valley and Suscol, next in magnitude.

Mineral Springs.—Four miles north of Vallejo there is a large Soda Spring, running through Suscol Valley to Napa Bay. Three miles east of this is another, equally large, and about the same distance from Vallejo; winds through low hills and passes through the same valley; empties into the same Bay. Three miles north of Benicia is another spring of the kind: winds through Sulphur Spring Valley, from which it takes the name of Sulphur Spring Waters; is of good temperature for bathing.

Towns—Benicia and Vallejo. Entirely agricultural and grazing.

SONOMA COUNTY.

Population,	2337
Whites,	1872
do male,	1309
do females,	511
Citizens of U. S. over 21 years,	885
Negroes,	5
do male,	4
do female,	1
do over 21 years of age,	4
Mulattoes,	7
do male,	5
do female,	2
do over 21 years of age,	7
Indians, domesticated,	376
do do male,	223
do do female,	153
do do over 21,	132
Foreign residents,	114
do do male,	85
do do female,	29
do do over 21 years,	79
Productions.	
No. of Horses,	4400
do Mules,	251
do Cows,	3120
do Beef cattle,	4335
do Work Oxen,	1087
do Hogs,	4934
do Poultry,	11,050
do Sheep,	100
Bushels of Barley,	87,851
do Oats,	2446
do Corn,	3791
do Wheat,	23,108
do Potatoes,	277,542
do Beans,	650
Pounds of Onions,	491,671
do Turnips,	127,100
do Beets,	21,302
do Peas,	2230
Tons of Hay,	1266
No. of Wagons,	218
No. of Carriages,	21
Land.	
Value of,	$747,665
do Town Lots,	101,952
do Merchandize,	29,760
do Farming Implements,	50,472
No. of acres in cultivation,	9387
Machinery.	
Threshing Machines,	5
Blacksmith Shops,	6
Capital invested in iron and tools	$2,500
Grain Cutters,	1
Value, 700 dollars.	
Manufactures.	
Tan Yard, belonging to Capt. Smith,	1
Containing in hides, 30,000 dollars.	

SUTTER COUNTY.

Population,	1207
Whites, male,	590
do female,	85
Citizens of U. S. over 21 years,	527
Negroes, male,	8
do female,	3
do over 21 years of age,	11
Mulattoes,	none
Domesticated Indians, male,	262
do do female,	252
do do over 21,	414
Foreign residents, male,	7
do female,	3
do over 21 years,	10
Productions and Capital.	
No. of Horses,	603
do Mules,	236
do Cows,	472
do Beef cattle,	1075
do Work Oxen,	2389
do Hogs,	2333
do Sheep,	50
Bushels of Barley,	50,927
do Oats,	360
do Corn,	100
do Wheat,	300
do Potatoes,	1930
Tons of Hay,	1488
Other products, lbs.,	20,087
Acres of land under cultivation,	1401
Capital empl'd in Merchandize,	$3600
do do Stock,	14,000
do do Real Estate,	2,000

TRINITY COUNTY.

Population,	1764
Whites, male,	1741
do female,	23
Citizens U. S. over 21 years age,	1491
Negroes, male,	6
do over 21 years of age,	5
Mulattoes, male,	8
do over 21 years of age,	6
Indians, (domesticated) male,	2
do do female.	2
do over 21 years of age,	3
Foreign residents, male,	150
do do female,	5
do over 21 years of age,	138
Productions and Capital.	
Number of Horses,	94
do Mules,	459
do Cows,	17
do Beef Cattle,	83
do Work Oxen,	15
Bushels Barley,	220
do Oats,	2
do Potatoes,	125
Land.	
Acres in cultivation,	275
Capital Employed.	
In Placer Mining,	$34,440
Other Mining,	28,820
For other purposes,	201,117
Merchandise,	186,117
Cash,	8200
Town property,	1800
Farming,	4500
Smithing,	500

TUOLUMNE COUNTY.

Population,	17,657
Whites, male,	15,967
do female,	958
Citizens of U. S. over 21 years,	6904
Negroes, male,	96
do female,	4
do over 21 years,	95
Mulattoes, male,	39
" female,	3
" over 21,	40
Domesticated Indians,	590
Foreign residents,	8663
do do over 21,	8600
Productions.	
No. of Horses,	1726
do Mules,	578
do Cows,	199
do Beef cattle,	4818
do Work oxen,	373
Bushels of Barley,	820
do Oats,	100
do Potatoes,	1200
Tons Hay,	1650
Quantity of other produce,	$96,000.
Land.	
Acres in cultivation,	1870
Mining.	
No. of Quartz Mills,	5
Capital employed in Quartz Mining,	$49,900
Capital employed in Placer Mining,	76,085
Capital employed in other Mining operations,	1900
Total capital employed,	$1,283,885

TULARE COUNTY.

Population,	8575
Whites,	174
do male,	142
do female,	32
Citizens of U. S. over 21 years of age,	125
do do under do	48
Negroes, male,	1
do female,	none
Indians,	8400
do male,	5800
do female,	2607
do over 21 years,	3780
do under do	4613
No. of Tribes,	14
Productions.	
Number of Horses,	74
do Mules,	83
do Cows,	41
do Beef Cattle,	4
do Working Oxen,	108

YOLO COUNTY.

Population,	1307
Whites, male,	1085
do female,	189
Citizens U. S. over 21 years,	1016
Negroes, male,	11
do female,	none.
do over 21,	10
Mulattoes, male,	3
do female,	none
do over 21,	3
Indians, male,	109
do female,	43
do over 21,	90
Foreign residents, male,	83
do do female,	3
do do over 21,	51
Productions and Capital.	
Number of Horses,	1808
do Mules,	314
do Cows,	287
do Beef Cattle,	9116
do Work Oxen,	223
do Hogs,	2607
do Sheep,	1855
do Hens,	2244
do Fish,	2900
Bushels Barley,	126,076
do Oats,	5075
do Corn,	1310
Do Wheat,	1497
do Potatoes,	11,950
Cabbages,	28,400
Turnips,	4010
Quantity of other Produce,	6225
Acres of Land in cultivation,	3846
Capital employed in Gardens,	$1524
Capital employed in Boating,	38,800
Hay, tons,	6238
Wood, value,	19,370
Capital employed in Quartz Mining,	$5800
do do Placer,	100
do do other purposes,	2500

Towns.—Washington; 4 Hotels, 2 Stores, and 3 Laundries; Fremont; 1 Hotel and 1 Store; Cache Creek; 3 Hotels; Cotton Wood; Merritt; Putah.

Mountains.—Coast Range.

Streams.—Sacramento, Cache Creek and Putah Creek.

Lakes.—Washington, size, 3 miles by half a mile; Clear Lake, size, 6 by 2 miles; and Tule Lake, one half by one fourth of a mile.

Post-Offices, 2.

YUBA COUNTY.

Population	22,005
Whites, male,	16,666
do female,	633
Citizens of the U S over 21 yrs,	15,245
Negroes, male,	182
do female,	12
do over 21,	170
Mulattoes, male,	45
do female,	45
do over 21,	117
Indians, (domesticated) male,	2
do do female,	3
do do over 21,	102
Foreign residents, male,	2809
do do female,	246
do do over 21,	2846
Chinamen,	2100
Productions and Capital.	
Number of horses,	1601
do mules,	1749
do cows,	1012
do beef cattle,	2472
do work oxen,	1010
do hogs,	2500
do poultry,	8000
Bushels barley,	312,876
do oats,	14,377
do corn,	810
do wheat,	6345
do potatoes,	8480
Water melons,	1,000,000
Tons hay,	4008
Land.—Acres in cultivation,	7008
Mining.—No. quartz mills,	2
Capital employed in qts m'n'g	$121,400
Capital employed in placer m'g	710,900
do do in river min'g	1,687,150
do do merchandise and trade,	1,939,600
Amount in quartz mills.	22,000
do saw mills,	81,000
Whole amount of capital employed exclusive real est.	4,570,500
No. saw mills,	18
Lumber, annual product,	9,050,000 feet
Flouring mills, 1. Capital,	$8000

Streams.—Bear river, County line on south, empties into Feather river 31 miles below Marysville.

Dry Creek, No 1, small stream emptying into Bear river five miles from mouth. Dry Creek No 2, empties into Feather river six miles above mouth of Bear river. Excellent farming and grazing lands on these streams. Good grass at all seasons.

Yuba river, principal mining operations located on—110 companies—11,371 feet turned from course.

Dry Creek No 3 empties into Yuba river from the north. Several small streams emptying into it; forty miles in length; 9 saw mills on; gold found on, paying $4 per day per man.

Indiana Creek empties into Dry Creek, 22 miles from mouth. Steam saw mill on it; best of timber on it; much gold, paying $5 per day.

Toll's Creek empties into Indiana Creek, 1 mile from mouth—gold on it.

Clark's Run empties into the Yuba river from the south, 20 miles from Marysville. 600 men at gold digging paying from $5 to $50 per day.

Deer Creek. South Yuba. Dobbins' Creek—3 fine Ranchos on. Good timber.

Middle Yuba—500 Chinamen on—Mining—1 saw mill. Highest peak of mountains on this stream, according to survey of Dr. Frost, 2800 feet,—called "Oregon Hill."

Scott's Creek.—Much gold. Quartz gravel pays from 25 cts, to $1 the pan. Digging very profitable. Employment for a great number, for years.

Mill Creek—1 saw mill. Gold in small quantities.

Hampshire Creek—Fine saw mill on. Timber fine and lumber excellent.

Dead Wood Creek—1 saw-mill on—gold abounds.

Slate Creek—near the foot of the Sierra Nevada. Gold very coarse, generally in large deposits on the bed rock—$8 per day per man.

Cañon Creek.—Coarse gold. Most profitable dry diggings in the northern mines; principal mining in Sierra county.

Minerals.—Gold and Quicksilver—1 oz. pure quicksilver to the pound of rock.

Towns and Villages.

Marysville.—Population 4,500; situated on Yuba River, one mile above Feather.

Ousley's Bar.—Population 390; 13 miles above Marysville.

Kennebeck.—Population 120; fourteen miles above Marysville. Wages five dollars per day.

Long's Bar.—Population 450; sixteen miles above Marysville; five dollars per day.

Parks' Bar.—About 50 others of similar size.

RECAPITULATION.

Total Population of State,	224,435
Composed as follows:	
County of Butte,	8,572
do Calaveras,	20,192
do Colusi,	620
do Contra Costa,	2,745
do *El Dorado, not returned.	
do Klamath,	530
do Los Angeles,	7,831
do Marin,	1,036
do Mariposa,	8,969
do Mendocino,	416
do Monterey,	2,728
do Napa,	2,116
do Nevada,	21,365
do Placer,	10,784
do Sacramento,	12,589
do San Diego,	2,932
do San Joaquin,	5,029
do San Francisco,	36,151
do San Luis Obispo,	984
do Santa Clara,	6,664
do Santa Cruz,	1,219
do Santa Barbara,	2,131
do Shasta,	40,50
do Sierra,	4,855
do Siskiyou,	2,240
do Solano,	2,835
do Sonoma,	2,337
do Sutter,	1,207
do Trinity,	1,764
do Tuolumne,	17,657
do Tulare,	8,575
do Yolo,	1,307
do Yuba,	22,005
Productions and Capital of the State.	
Number of Horses,	64,773
do Mules,	16,578
do Cows,	104,339
do Beef Cattle,	315,392
do Work Oxen,	29,065
Bushels Barley,	2,973,734
do Oats,	100,497
do Wheat,	271,763
do Potatoes,	1,393,170
do Corn,	62,532
Acres of land in cultivation,	110,748
Number of Quartz Mills,	108
Capital invested in—	
Quartz mining,	$5,871,405
Placer mining,	4,174,419
Other mining operations,	3,851,623
†For other purposes,	41,061,933

*El Dorado, one of the most populous counties in the State, is presumed to contain 40,000 inhabitants, which gives the entire population of the State at 264,435.

†For the particular items of this investment, see the Productions and Capital of each county, separately.